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CHURCHILL WARNS TASK IS NOT YET COMPLETED

Avers Japan Is Country to Whose Warriors Death Has Few Terrors

Domei

LISBON, May 13.—Prime Minister Churchill in a nation-wide broadcast tonight appealed to Britons everywhere to prepare for "further efforts of mind and body" and "further sacrifices" in the war in the Pacific, according to a London dispatch. He pointed out the injuries Japan has inflicted upon the British and warned, "We cannot tell you how much time or what exertions will be required in the war against Japan to whose warriors death has few terrors."

Churchill recalled how Britain once stood alone against Germany and how she was rescued by the United States and cited Germany's attack on Russia as a "ghastly mistake."

In an unexpected manner, Churchill made his most direct attack yet on his opposite member in Eire, Premier Eamon de Valera, for his non-cooperation during Britain's "deadly moments."

Otherwise, the British Prime Minister's speech was mainly a straight review of the war in Europe, mingled with strong warnings of the perils of the future.

"I wish I could tell you tonight that all our toils and troubles were over," Churchill said. "Indeed, I could end my five years of service happily and if you thought you had had enough of me and that I ought to put out to grass, I assure you I would take it with the best of grace. But on the contrary, I must warn you as I did when I began this five-years task—and no one knew then that it would last so long—that there is still a lot to do and that you must be prepared for further efforts of mind and body and further sacrifices to the great causes if you are not to fall back into the rut of inertia, confusion of aim and craven fear of being great.

"Above all we must labor so that the world organization which the United Nations are creating at San Francisco does not become an idle name; does not become the shield for the strong and mockery for the weak. It is the victors who must search their hearts in their glowing hours and be worthy by their nobility of the immense forces that they wield.

"Beyond all lurks Japan, a people of hundred millions for those warriors death has few terrors.

"I cannot tell you how much time or what exertions will be required to compel them to make amends. We have received horrible injuries from them ourselves and we are bound by ties of honor and fraternal loyalty to the United States to fight this great war to the end of the world at their side without flagging or failing.

After reviewing the early setbacks in the war Churchill then made his most direct attack yet on Eire's Prime Minister, Eamon de Valera, for refusing to lend Britain naval and air bases from which to defeat German attacks on convoys crossing the Atlantic. "This was indeed a deadly moment in our life," Churchill said. "If it had not been for the loyalty and friendship of northern Ireland we should have been forced to come to close quarters with De Valera or perish forever from earth.

Continuing his review of the war's developments, Churchill described Germany's attack on Russia on June 22, 1941 as a "ghastly mistake."

Coming to the present day, Churchill said, "I shall make it clear at this moment that we have never failed to recognize the immense superiority of the power of the United States in the rescue of France and defeat of Germany. "Over 3,500,000 Americans are now deployed on their victorious battlegrounds in Europe," Churchill said. "More than 90,000 have been killed. We owe much of this debt to the commanding and unifying command of General Eisenhower.

"For our part we have had about one-third of the men and we have suffered half of the dead." We, therefore, have played our part and our navy has borne an incomparably heavier burden in the Atlantic Ocean, in the narrow seas and Arctic convoys to Russia.

Referring to the months of hardships under the German barrage of flying bombs and rockets and the discovery that multiple long-range artillery was being prepared for use against London in the autumn of 1944, Churchill said, "Only just in time did the Allied armies blast the viper in his nest. Otherwise the autumn of 1944 to say nothing of 1945 might well have seen London as shattered as Berlin."

"For the same period," Churchill added, "the Germans had prepared a new U-boat fleet and novel action which though we should have eventually destroyed them might well have carried the anti-U-boat warfare back to the high peak days of 1942."

Sweden Will Protect Japanese Interests In Place of Spaniards

The protection of Japanese interests in Brazil, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Peru, Uruguay, Paraguay and Nicaragua and the custody of documents in the old Japanese consulates in Lebanon and Beirut, which had been looked after by Spain, will hereafter be taken over by the Swedish Government, which has kindly granted Japan's request. This change was made as the result of Spain's severance of its diplomatic relations with Japan.

BITTER STRUGGLE AHEAD POINTED OUT BY HALIFAX

Britain Will Throw Full Weight Into War Against Japan, Envoy To Washington Says

Domei

LISBON, May 13.—Pointing out the long and thorny path lying before the current war comes to an end, Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, said as follows in a press interview with newspapermen at Reno, Nevada, while on his way to San Francisco today:

"Britain is not mistakenly believing that her mission has ended now that she has won the European War. Britain is determined to fight out the war with Japan. We shall throw our whole weight into the Pacific War and, side by side with America, will cross the Pacific. We foresee that this war is a long and difficult struggle and we must base our actions on this.

"Germany will have no chance to rise again as a Power. We like to give up the conventional ideas of 'balance of power,' 'alliance' and others at this moment. One world structure is expected to be set up by the San Francisco Conference. Items which were believed to be difficult of solution at the conference have already been settled and other issues too will be solved satisfactorily."

Confirms 'Big 3' Meet

Domei

LISBON, May 13.—Prime Minister Churchill, Marshal Stalin and President Truman are to meet shortly, it can now be stated on authority, Lord Halifax, British Ambassador in Washington, declared in a speech at Los Angeles today, according to a dispatch from the city.

Among the outstanding matters which they will discuss, he said, (1) are Poland, (2) trial and punishment of major war criminals, trial and punishment of major war criminals, (3) occupation and control of Germany, and (4) the future of Austria.

Halifax gave no hint of where the meeting will be held, but it is believed that Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary who arrived in Washington today on his way home will be able to discuss there the possible dates and venues.

Warns Against Optimism

Domei

LISBON, May 12.—Lieutenant-General Hill, Commander-in-Chief of the British Fighter Force, warned against becoming intoxicated over the Allied victory in Europe, in the course of an address delivered at a thanksgiving service held at the British Fighter Force Headquarters near London today, according to a London dispatch.

"At this time of victory, let us turn our thoughts to the fact that our fellow countrymen are now engaged in a fierce war with the Japanese Forces," declared Hill. "They are always watching the enemy. At the same time they are looking back toward their home country, asking for our assistance and spiritual support. We must not become drunk with victory, but render full assistance to our fellow countrymen now in East Asia."

Bares Canada's War Stand

Domei

LISBON, May 13.—General Andrew MacNaughton, Canadian Defense Minister, announced today that Canada does not plan to send big numbers of troops to the Pacific, according to a dispatch from Sasketchewan. "We will assist in the fight against Japan with maximum machines and explosives," he said, "but with minimum men."

REGIONAL SECURITY ISSUE UNSETTLED, SAYS EDEN

Soviets Agree With America in Creation of Two Types Of Mandates

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 13.—British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden today admitted that he saw no solution to the controversy of regional security at the present United Nations Conference in San Francisco, according to a report from that city. He added, however, that settlement can be eventually made.

He declared that regional plan is extremely valuable in strengthening world organization and said that the "Big Three" have agreed to use their veto power only in case of actual enforcement of peace.

Furthermore, he disclosed that the heads of the Latin-American delegations have been conferring with Mexican Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla on the regional question. Padilla said that several methods of solution are still being discussed, adding that the Latin-American nations have firmly resolved to defend the inter-American system. "However," he said, "they wish at the same time to collaborate with the world organization."

On the matter of regional security amendment, the Chapultepec Act of Mexico City is the outstanding example of the amendments to be quoted in preparation under which the Latin-American nations would be given wartime autonomy to suppress aggression in the Western Hemisphere.

Explains Molotov Plan

Press dispatches said that the approval of the amendment is expected in the final charter for world security. The amendment would include the Molotov plan by which the Soviet Union, France and their Allies will have power to put down any aggression by any Fascist states of Europe until the new world order is ready to take over under the new security plan.

Thus, press dispatches pointed out that the Chapultepec Act was not being subjugated to any worldwide security pact. The Pan-American system is expected to maintain peace in the Western Hemisphere and the Russian plan is expected to do likewise in its areas in Europe.

Regarding the trusteeship issue, discussions lasted into the small hours of the morning and British and American delegations are reported to have almost reached complete agreement. The Associated Press said that the United States would have her way about strong control of bases in strategic areas considered vital for defense and at the same time Britain is partially satisfied with a new plan for letting the Security Council supervise economic and social advancement of the people in such territory.

In an amendment submitted to the Trusteeship Committee, the Soviets agreed with the United States for the creation of two types of mandates. That is those applying to strategic and non-strategic areas. Also the Russian proposal laid emphasis on the objectives of making dependent peoples eventually self-governing.

The Associated Press said that this objective may be included as one of those to be sponsored by the "Big Five." While the Security Council deals with trusteeship over the strategic areas, general trusteeship questions probably will come under a special council of the world organization.

Meanwhile, it was announced that the French delegation has made public its proposal for trusteeship and that they have agreed with the American and British proposals.

9 Issues Approved

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 13.—Dr. Vito Andrada, chairman of the Committee on Political and Security Committee of the General Assembly at the United Nations Conference on International Organization, stated today that nine basic issues have been approved from the original 20 or 30 proposed amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks draft which were dealt with by his committee, according to a San Francisco report.

Andrada declared that the chief issue at the present time as set forth in the words of his committee was: Shall the General Assembly be enabled on its initiative, make recommendations on any matter relating to the maintence of international peace and security which is being dealt with by the Security Council?

The Security Council, under the Dumbarton Oaks plan, is the executive organ of the international body. On the Security Council, the great Powers hold a special position and exercise a special responsibility while the General Assembly is the whole body of the international organization. Here, the smaller States have equal voting power and equal responsibility with the great Powers.

Andrada said that the original Dumbarton Oaks draft was formed by the United States, Soviet Union and Lebanon and added that these delegates believed that no additional powers should be given to the Assembly that would weaken the authority of the Security Council.

Meanwhile the conference committee today voted 36 to 0 to maintain the size of the Security Council of the proposed world organization at 11 members. All the Latin-American countries except El Salvador reportedly favored the maintenance of the 11 member Council.

ARGENTINES ARRIVE IN S.F.

Eden Leaves for Washington; Halifax Heads Delegation

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 13.—The Argentine delegation to the United Nations Conference arrived today in San Francisco headed by Miguel Carcono, acting chairman of the party, according to a report from that city. With the arrival of the Argentine delegation, 49 nations are now represented at the conference.

Carcono, who is the Ambassador to London, said that he was eager to make every contribution possible to the conference but he stated that he brought no concrete proposals.

Oscari Bao Garcia, newly appointed Argentine Ambassador to the United States, preceded Carcono by a few hours. Garcia declared that he was convinced that the continental unity in the Western Hemisphere would contribute much to peace.

Eden Leaves 'Frisco

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 13.—Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, left San Francisco today by plane for Washington where he plans to see President Truman, according to a San Francisco dispatch.

Lord Halifax, British Ambassador in Washington, it is learned will head the British delegation for the remainder of the conference.

New Sites Suggested

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 13.—Philadelphia and Tangiers have been suggested as the new sites for the headquarters of the world security organization but many delegates at the United Nations Conference on International Organization are favoring Tangiers as it is in the international neutral zone, according to a San Francisco report.

SOVIET ORGAN CRITICIZES LATIN AMERICAN DEMAND

Says Inclusion of Chapultepec Act in New Charter Would Violate Peace Principles

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 13.—The Izvestia, the organ of the Soviet Government, released a barrage of biting criticism against proposals to fit the Chapultepec Act into the San Francisco Conference's charter and declared that it was a "complete deviation from the Dumbarton Oaks agreement," according to a San Francisco dispatch.

Writer Eugene Zhukov, Izvestia's correspondent in San Francisco, said today that the proposals of the Latin-American countries concerning the exclusion of hemispheric problems from the jurisdiction of the security organization were a deviation from the Dumbarton Oaks agreement.

He said this action would be a violation of the "principles of indivisibility of peace and would leave a wide loophole for aggressor nations." Zhukov declared this was especially dangerous because "precisely in certain Latin-American countries, for instance Argentina, Fascists are operating impudently even enjoying special favors."

It is believed that the Izvestia's broadside was especially directed against American efforts to fully control the Western Hemisphere by supporting the Latin-American proposals, but the part that the paper especially took up the issue of Argentina probably indicates that the Soviet Union has still not forgotten the wound she received when Argentina was invited to the United Nations Conference.

Soviet Amendments Examined

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 13.—The possibility of the Soviet Union emerging as one of the major colonial Powers for the first time in history faced world leaders yesterday as diplomatic experts closely examined her surprise amendments to the United States trusteeship proposals, according to a special Reuter's dispatch from San Francisco.

There were unconfirmed reports that Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov discussed with President Truman in Washington the allocation of certain territories in the Pacific to Russia.

DISPUTE OVER TRIESTE

Italy and Yugoslavia Both Claim Possession of Italian City

Domei

ZURICH, May 13.—The dispute between the Bonomi Government of Italy and the Tito Government of Yugoslavia for the possession of Trieste has already given rise to a serious international question as the first frontier dispute after the collapse of Germany.

Trieste is now occupied by New Zealand forces, but the Yugoslav Government lost no time in laying claim to Trieste, on the ground that the Istria Peninsula was first occupied by the Yugoslav guerilla forces.

On this question, the Bonomi Government appealed to the United States yesterday, demanding that the area under dispute be occupied by Anglo-American forces until the solution of the dispute. Joseph Grew, Acting Secretary of State, during Edward Stettinius absence, is said to have replied yesterday, supporting the Italian claim in the following terms:

"The disposal of the two districts of Venice and Chioggia must be settled internationally by hearing both parties to the dispute or by free negotiations between the parties themselves. In either case, no territorial qeustion should be decided by proclamations issued by occupation forces."

HASTY PREPARATION SEEN BY ENEMY IN BURMA AREA

Trying to Convert Rangoon Into Super Land and Sea Base For Intensified Operations

By Arrangement With the Asahi

SHONAN, May 12.—Since the enemy occupied Mandalay, the 14th British Army has been advancing south along the railway lines with several hundred tanks and armored cars in the lead. Escorted by a powerful air unit, Yamethin, which fell into their hands on April 10, was reached by way of Zadee. On April 26, Toungoo fell followed by entry into Pegu two days later on April 28.

Then on May 2 with concerted action from land, sea and air, paratroops, in collaboation with the 25th division attached to the 15th Army which landed at the Rangoon estuary, launched an attack on Rangoon.

On the other hand, a different force which was making a southerly advance along the Irrawaddy River pierced Prome on May 3 by way of Magwe on April 24 and Allanmyo on April 28. Then, effecting a landing on the Arakan coast, the enemy contacted the 81st West African Division attached to the 15th Army proceeding east from Tangappu and together the combined force drove on, with the situation in this area assuming gravity.

Needless to say, the Japanese offered strong resistance. According to an enemy report of May 10 from the Burma front, in the area between Prome and Rangoon, they suffered fierce attacks at the hands of the Japanese Army. The 14th Army, which took pride in the fact that they were advancing at the rate of 15 miles a day, now were making excuses and blaming the weather conditions for not being able to make proper headway.

However, with Rangoon completely in their hands before the rainy season had set in, the enemy, with the idea of making this place a super-base for both sea and land use for the coming operations, have been pushing on increased fighting by land and air. In the Indian Ocean area, too, the East Indian Fleet fortified with two battleships, two regular aircraft carriers besides four converted carriers has been continuously on the move.

The main force of the enemy soldiers attacking Rangoon is the 14th Army which has been advancing south along the railway lines and the Irrawaddy River. Besides this, the British 36th division, considered the crack division in this area, the British-Indian 19th, 15th, 28th, 2nd, 20th divisions and also the East African 11th division are participating.

The regiments in Rajputana and Punjab in northern India have also been sent out to the front lines while in the Arakan sector, leaving three divisions of reserves in the rear, the 81st African Division attached to the 15th Army, the 25th and 26th British-Indian Divisions are maneuvering an eastward drive, with air-borne troops in evidence in certain parts.

DEFENDERS ON OKINAWA MAINTAIN VITAL POINTS

American Mass Total Strength An All-Out Drive to Decide War Issue

By I. INOUE

Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTHERN FRONT BASE, May 14.—The enemy's offensive in the southern sector of the main Okinawa island, which has been kept up since it was started on May 9, is being conducted with great fury. Noteworthy is the fact that the enemy has concentrated all his units landed on the Okinawa Islands for the present offensive.

Replacing the 86th division and 27th division of its 24th army corps, which had almost been annihilated by the Japanese Forces, the enemy has shifted the troops of the 7th division of the same army corps in the Kerama area and the 1st marine division in the Katena area to the main Okinawa Island and is employing them in the operation there in cooperation with the 7th division. Meanwhile, the enemy has also included the 6th marine division, which has recently landed on the Nagoya area, into its right wing front forces.

Over the entire frontline extending not more than 10 kilometers, the enemy is employing four divisions of troops, thereby attempting to decide the final issue of the war by the use of forceful means. Virtually, the United States forces have concentrated all of their fighting strength available in the Okinawa area in the southern sector.

The Japanese Garrison Forces on the spot are offering their traditional stubborn resistance and, while admitting the enemy penetration in some localities, they are causing the enemy troops to bleed copiously by adroit tactics and also by nipping the enemy attempts in the bud at various places.

All considered, it is believed that the offensive and defensive battles in this sector for several days to come will decide the final issue of the war situation on the main island.

On the morning of May 12 the enemy again launched an all-out offensive over the entire line, but the Japanese officers and men on the right wing carried out a severe counteroffensive and are securing their main positions. Results obtained by the Japanese side in the "bleeding" tactics are estimated to be enormous.

Enemy Penetrates Asa

By I. INOUE

Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH, May 13.—Fierce fighting continued unabated on May 11 in the southern part of the main Okinawa Island. On the morning of the same day, 300 to 500 enemy troops supported by some 15 tanks repeatedly attacked Kohatsu, the height south of Kochi, Takushi and Asa, respectively.

Japanese Garrison Forces counter-attacked and inflicted considerable losses on the enemy. In the area east of Kochi, Japanese troops are firmly maintaining the line connecting Kohatsu with Gasha, confronting the left-wing position of the enemy.

In the sector west of Kochi the offensive of the enemy is extremely fierce, and at present the Japanese Forces are adjusting their first line.

The war situation at noon on May 11 was that the enemy had penetrated into Ansha and the height north of Takushi, two kilometers north of Shuri.

Nimitz Admits Damage

Domei

LISBON, May 13.—Nimitz' Headquarters announced today that one large warship and several ships of the U.S. fleet were damaged when attacked by Japanese Air Units in the Okinawa area on May 10 and 11, according to a Guam report.

The United States War Department yesterday announced the appointment of Major General Fred C. Wallace as the Okinawa Base Commander, says a Washington dispatch.

Marines From Carriers

Domei

LISBON, May 13.—Air units of the American Marine force which had been operating only from land bases seem to be ready now to operate from aircraft carriers after the training conducted since December last year. Some Marine units are now participating in the Okinawa campaign operating from aircraft carriers, an AP dispatch from the Okinawa base reported. In this connection, the Pacific Fleet authorities made the following announcement today:

An aircraft carrier under the U.S. Marines, for the first time, participated in the operation by attacking objectives with Grumman torpedo and bomber planes and Corsair fighters. The Marines attached to aircraft carriers and ground crews have been trained on land for several months and completed several voyages for training.

Aleutian-Based Planes Raid Northern Isles; 4 Downed, 4 Damaged

By Y. YAMAGUCHI

Of the Military Press Corps

NORTHEASTERN AREA, May 13.—With the advent of warm weather, raids by Aleutian-based enemy planes have increased. Horomushuro and Shumushu islands were raided five times by enemy planes which engaged in bombing and strafing attacks. The Japanese Forces downed four and damaged another four of these raiders. Losses sustained on our side were extremely slight.

900 CARRIER PLANES RAID SOUTH KYUSHU AIR BASES

Come in Nine Waves on Sunday From Task Forces; Carry Out Bombing, Strafing

An aggregate total of about 900 enemy carrier-borne planes in nine waves attacked air bases in southern Kyushu on Sunday. The first wave of about 80 planes commenced attacks from about 5:30 a.m. to be followed by waves of from 20 to 150 planes which appeared from over the sea southeast of Miyazaki Prefecture, Ozumi in Kagoshima Prefecture, and the Satsuma Peninsula.

The main force of the enemy planes bombed and machine-gunned air bases in Miyazaki, Oita and Kumamoto prefectures, while part of them attacked air bases in Saga, Nagasaki and Fukuoka prefectures. The planes were Grumman F-6-F and Vought-Sikorsky F-4-U carrier-borne planes. The raiders continued their attacks until about 5 p.m.

Sunday's carrier-plane attack on the Kyushu area, was the first since the raids by 130 planes on March 28 and by 500 planes on March 29, at the outset of the Okinawa operations, and by 270 planes on April 15 and 16 when the enemy tried to put a stop to the Japanese Special Attack Corps air assaults. Thus, it was the first full-scale attack by enemy carrier planes in a month.

It appears that enemy task forces have appeared off the southeastern extremity of Kyushu, so that further raids are most likely.

Sent a Task Force

Realizing that the Japanese special air attacks are hampering their Okinawa operations beyond all expectation, the enemy has sent a task force into the waters near Japan Proper in an attempt to forcefully change the course of the war. Great vigilance is being maintained in regard to the next enemy move along the Okinawa island chain.

At about 6:20 a.m. on Sunday, 40 small enemy planes appeared over Shikoku and left at about 7:40 a.m. via the Bungo Channel.

One B-29, which appeared southwest of Shikoku at about 6:30 a.m. the same day, flew over the western part of Ehime Prefecture and dropped bombs over Uwajima and the western area of Kochi Prefecture.

A little after 8 a.m., another B-29, which appeared via the western part of Kochi Prefecture, crossed central Shikoku, passed eastward near Okayama, flew over Himeji and Osaka, penetrated the skies over the Tokai Army District, and then fled.

At about 11:30 a.m., two PBM-3's appeared southeast of Shikoku but fled without appearing over the land.

Meanwhile, over 30 enemy planes, including Grumman F-6-F's and Martin-PBM reconnaissance bombers, attacked the airfields in Nagasaki, Miyazaki, Kumamoto and Kagoshima prefectures singly or in small numbers from after 8 p.m. on May 12 to about 4:30 a.m. the following morning. The raiders dropped flares, explosive bombs and incendiaries after which they fled. It is believed that all these planes came from the enemy base in the Okinawas.

9 PBM's Appear

Domei

CHOSEN, May 14.—Nine enemy PBM's, either singly or in small groups appeared over the sea area off southern Chosen yesterday and some of the enemy planes attacked Japanese transport vessels, it was announced by the Chosen Army District Headquarters at 4 p.m. yesterday. Losses on the Japanese side were negligible.

400 SUPER FORTRESSES AIR RAID NAGOYA AREA

Unload Incendiaries Over City Areas: 8 B-29's Downed And 9 Damaged

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE

4 p.m., May 14

"1. About 400 B-29 bombers coming from a southern base raided the Nagoya area for about one and a half hours from 7 a.m. on May 14 and indiscriminately attacked the city areas principally with incendiary bombs.

"Due to the said bombing, fires broke out at various places in the city of Nagoya but they were practically extinguished by about noon.

"2. As to the counterattacking results of our Anti-Air Raid Forces, investigations are now being made, but those that have become known up to the present were eight planes shot down and nine others damaged."

B-24's and B-34's Active

One enemy plane, which appeared to be a B-24, came flying at an extremely low altitude over the Kii Peninsula at about noon on Sunday. It flew northeastward along the coast, dropped bombs over Mie Prefecture and penetrated the Tokai Army District. Another medium-sized bomber appeared flying at a low altitude at about the same time. After carrying out strafing attacks, the raider fled.

An enemy plane, believed to be a B-34, appeared over the Kii Channel, flying at an extremely low altitude. It penetrated the southeastern part of Shikoku and carried out strafing attacks. At about the same time, one B-29 appeared flying northward over the Bungo Channel. It passed over the western area of Ehime Prefecture and near Hagi in Yamaguchi Prefecture, and then flew toward the Western Army District via the Japan Sea.

At about 1 p.m., about 50 small-type planes, which appeared via Kyushu, flew over the Bungo Channel and then flew off southward. The keenest vigilance is called for against the enemy carrier-borne planes which appear suddenly.

Meanwhile, at about 12.30 p.m. on Sunday one four-motored enemy plane bombed a fishing boat about 20 kilometers off Cape Irozaki, Izu, and then flew off in a southerly direction.

New Aerial Offensive

With the transfer of the B-29's hitherto based at Chengtu and Kunming to the Marianas and simultaneously the B-24 and B-25 medium bombers attached to the U.S. 14th Air Force from the South China Sea area to the Philippines, the enemy has started a new aerial offensive in the China Continent in an attempt to make landing operations on China, it is reported by a Canton dispatch dated May 12 to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

Revealing his scheme to launch an offensive in the China Continent, some aircraft based in the Philippines attacked Hongkong and Canton on two successive days, May 9 and 10. On May 9, a combined formation of some 10 B-24's and P-38's raided Canton and Hongkong, and on the following day, 60 B-24's attacked the Canton area dropping small bombs. At the same time, aiming at disturbing the masses the raiders also dropped propaganda leaflets.

As to the new strategic policy, Major General Claire Chennault, Commander of the U.S. 14th Air Force, said: "We had to change our operational strategy due to the development of a new battlefield. From now on, we will concentrate our action on crippling the coastal activities on the China coast, thus preparing for the forthcoming campaign." Chennault apparently exaggerated the commencement of a mass aerial operation over the China Continent.

Taihoku Raided

Domei

TAIHOKU, May 13.—About five enemy bombers based in the Philippines and several fighters raided the main island at about 5 p.m. today. The enemy strafed the Tamsui, Shinchiku and Shoka sectors and small boats.

From last night to this morning, six large planes carried out scouting flights over the southwestern coast. Some of the enemy planes dropped bombs on Shinchiku City.

CHUNGKING-YENAN TIE-UP IS BELIEVED IMPOSSIBLE

Seventh Conference of Communist Party of China Reveals Strong Criticisms

Domei

PEKING, May 14.—A strong challenging attitude against Chungking in rejection of the former wish of reaching a compromise was shown at the Seventh Conference of the National Representatives of the Communist Party of China, opened at Yenan on April 24. The conference was the first supreme conference of the party held 17 years since the Sixth Conference at Moscow in July 1928, and its importance is particularly recognized as it revealed the attitude of Yenan toward Chungking.

The Seventh Conference was opened with the attendance of 544 formal representatives and 208 candidate representatives or a total of 752 representatives, who were selected from among 1,200,000 members of the party.

As the session was opened, the conference was addressed by Mao Tse-tung, Chu-te, Chou En-lai, Chang Te-huai and others. Mao Tse-tung made a political report, Chu-te a report on military affairs, and General Liu a report on the revision of the party's charter.

The address of Mao Tse-tung was entitled "Discussion on Coalition Government." Declaring that there was absolutely no other way for China but to establish a coalition government for continuing the anti-Japanese resistance, Mao Tse-tung pointed out the difference between the so-called Sixth Plenary Session of the Chungking Kuomintang and the Seventh National Representatives Conference of the Chinese Communist Party.

Continuing, he said that though there are in China the Chungking Kuomintang that continues the negative resistance and oppresses the public, and the Yenan regime that intends to fight the people's war with the unity of the people, the despotic front of Chungking is heading toward ruin.

After bitterly criticising the Chungking regime, pointing out its past maladministration in the military, political and economic fields, he explained the guiding value of the new people's principle to meet the present stage of the Chinese resistance and the details of the principles of the Yenan regime in establishing a coalition government.

To Resist Chungking

He further proclaimed that for attaining the above end, Yenan would shortly call a conference of the people's representatives from the liberated territory of China, for resisting the obstinate Chungking government.

The clarification of Yenan's attitude toward Chungking by the Communist leader has proved that further negotiations for compromise are impossible, and there is no other way but to form a coalition government for settling the difference between the two.

The Hsinhuatungpao of Yenan, in its issue of May 9, said that the holding of the Seventh Conference of the National Representatives of the Chinese Communist Party at Yenan 17 years after the Sixth Conference proved that the strength of the Yenan regime is fully grown and its prestige among the Chinese public is greatly heightened. Not only has the Communist Party of China now a membership of 1,200,000, but there is also the regular Army of the Eighth Route and New Fourth armies totalling 910,000, local troops of 2,200,000, and a firm guiding power in the entire northwestern area, the paper said.

What was most impressive at the conference was the conflict with Chungking in regard to the method in carrying out the anti-Japanese resistance and the establishment of a coalition government, the paper pointed out. Particularly it is notable that Mao Tse-tung had suddenly given up his former attitude of courting the favor of the United States and boldly rejected the Americanization of China, the paper further said, and pointed out that Mao said in his report before the conference, "In case the American forces operate to approach the continental coast and drive out Japanese troops from the continent, Chungking will fight with the aid of the United States, but that will only bring China into the vortex of another internal war that will massacre our brothers."

This attitude of the Communist leader is also pointed against the attack on Yenan by Patrick Hurley, United States Ambassador to Chungking, and Commander Wedemeyer of the American forces on account of the rupture of the Chungking-Yenan negotiations.

The American-Soviet confrontation in Europe is thus also seen in China over the Chungking-Yenan relations.

Readjusting Relations Vital

Domei

CANTON, May 14.—Public attention is now keenly focussed on the issues concerning the re-examination of Chungking's foreign policy and the readjustment of Chungking's foreign policy and the readjustment of Chungking's relations to Yenan, which form the most crucial subjects of discussion at the Sixth Plenary Session of the central executive and supervisory committees of the Chungking Kuomintang now in session there. While much publicity was given to Chungking's domestic and foreign policies at its preceding plenary sessions, Chungking this time is keeping guarded secret on the results of what were discussed there.

This bespeaks the fact that Chungking is paying the utmost caution to the international situation which is developing rapidly with the unconditional surrender of Germany and the subsequent measures to be taken by the three Powers.

What gesture will Chungking have to take toward the United States and the Soviet Union following the cessation of the European war is a very serious question to be solved by Chungking.

Two other momentous issues consist of Chungking's possible radical readjustment of its relations to the Chinese Communist Party at Yenan and the consequent examination of the Soviet policy toward Yenan and Chungking's reconsideration of the Chinese popular sentiment toward its prolonged and meaningless armed resistance to Japan.

Capital Punishment For Goering Is Urged By Soviet Newspaper

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 13.—The Izvestia, official organ of the Soviet Government, today demanded the immediate hanging of Grand Marshal Hermann Goering, Reich Air Minister, and expressed its surprise that he is being cared for by the Americans who are at present holding him as prisoner. Surprise and indignation at the lenient treatment of Goering was reported to have already been expressed by a number of British newspapers also.

EQUAL FOOTING WANTED BY FRANCE ON CLAIMS

De Gaulle to Tell Assembly His Plans for Treatment Of Germany

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 13.—President General Charles de Gaulle at Tuesday's "Victory" meeting of the National Consultative Assembly is expected to refer to the French Government's plans for the treatment of Germany, according to a Paris dispatch. It is believed that he will probably state French claims to be represented on a footing of equality at any future meetings of the heads of the governments of the Soviet Union, Britain and the United States.

Official quarters feel, moreover, that detailed consultation between the "big-four" in the near future is eminently desirable in order to make concrete plans for dealing with Germany. France particularly wants official confirmation of the French zone of occupation to which it is understood her big-three allies have in principle already agreed.

France also wants the restoration of French property of all kinds including art treasures from Germany. She is also interested in using German prisoners or German citizens for reconstruction work in France.

Authoritative French views are that the Yalta plans for Germany have remained suspended in mid-air and that the entire Allied policy toward Germany requires reconsideration and reformulation at the highest level.

Meanwhile current French opinion in favor of concluding an Anglo-French alliance in the nearest future continues to gather strength. "An alliance with England is an urgent matter for us," the La Nation said in an editorial which has an undertone of criticism of the Government for not having succeeded sooner in complementing the Franco-Russian alliance by a Franco-British alliance.

NELSON RESIGNS POST

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 12.—Donald W. Nelson has resigned as the White House representative to "other governments" and President Truman has named Edwin A. Locke, Jr. to carry on his work in Chungking, according to a Washington dispatch.

Locke was Nelson's executive assistant on his missions to Chungking, Russia, England and Australia.

The resignation of Nelson, former Sears Roebuck executive, who left the chairmanship of the War Production Board to take over various special diplomatic assignments for the late President Roosevelt, is effective May 15.

The report said that Nelson had submitted his resignation on April 16, but it was not accepted then. He later repeated it verbally, White House officials said today, and Truman accepted it.

CHUNGKING AMENDMENT ON MANDATE RULE BARED

Proposed Changes to Question Of International Control System Rests on Three Ideas

Domei

LISBON, May 13.—Chungking published yesterday an amendment to the formula for the solution of the question of the international system of mandatory rule, according to a San Francisco dispatch. Similar amendments have already been proposed by America, Britain and the Soviet Union.

The Chungking amendment bears a close resemblance to the American in point of formula. But it accords with the Soviet amendment where it is motivated by the desire to make an end of any endeavor there may be to acquire a right of monopoly in the management of the colonies or bases of America, Britain and France.

The Chungking amendment has made it perfectly plain that on the question of the management of bases, if not on any other, the Soviet Union and Chungking are sharply opposed to America, Britain, and France.

The Chungking amendment rests on three ideas. The first idea is that non-independent territories should be divided into wartime and non-strategic areas, and that the Security Council should exercise the right of management in the wartime areas and the Security Assembly in the non-strategic areas. The second is that the authorities responsible for the management of security areas should make yearly reports which should be according to the form prescribed by the Security Council. It makes a contrast with the principle on which the American amendment stands that the authorities responsible for the management of non-strategic areas should make yearly reports to the Security Assembly which should be according to the form prescribed by the Mandatory Rule Committee.

The third idea is that the size of one or several areas which are considered necessary for world security should be kept to the minimum compatible with the fulfilment of the purposes of defense or security.

HIMMLER 'STILL AT LARGE'

Soviet Writer Demands Execution of Franz von Papen

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 13.—A BBC broadcast said today that Heinrich Himmler, German Gestapo and SS Chief, "is still at large" and "there is little doubt that Himmler is still in the area which surrendered to Montgomery 10 days ago.

An AP dispatch earlier today reported from Paris that an officer who just returned from the front said Himmler was in the custody of Montgomery's 21st army group, but Allied Headquarters announced it had no confirmation of the rumor reporting his capture.

Domei

MOSCOW, May 12.—Demanding the execution of Franz von Papen, former Reich Ambassador to Turkey, who was arrested by the American forces, Nicolai Polianov, Soviet critic, declared in today's issue of the Komsomolskaya Pravda, that justice demands the punishment of von Papen and that it is the time now to concentrate all Soviet efforts toward the punishment of those who are guilty of causing the outbreak of the European War.

RETURNING BRITISH AREAS

Americans Still Control 500,000 Out Of 3,036,332 Acres

Domei

LISBON, May 12.—British Base Headquarters announced today that the American forces, since before the Normandy invasion operations, had been in control of 3,000,000 acres of land within the British Isles, according to a London dispatch. This corresponds to one-thirteenth of the total area of the British Isles.

In accordance with their agreement, the American forces are speedily returning such areas to Britain, "leaving Britain to the British." Nevertheless, the Americans are still in control of 500,000 acres of the 3,036,332 acres of which they were in control.

Britain Not Demobilizing Yet

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 12.—General Sir Ronald Adam, speaking at a conference held by the British Institute of Industrial Administration, today said that the Government is not using the word demobilization but the word "release period" for the reallocation of manpower between the services and industry, according to a London dispatch. He said that actual demobilization would come only when the war against Japan ends. Then, he added, "we could go from a war to a peace basis." The General said, "We are still fighting a very difficult war in the East and there are a tremendous number of problems still to be solved in Germany which require large forces."

Native of Okinawa Meets Heroic Death In Ramming Action Defending Homeland

Domei

CERTAIN BASE.—"I am the happiest man on earth to be able to die in action in my native place,"—writing thus in his last message to his fellow-countrymen on the Okinawa Islands, Sergeant-Major Hidetoshi Shimabukuro, a native of Kushi-mura, Okinawa Prefecture, rammed an enemy warship off the Okinawa Islands and met heroic death.

"I am impatiently waiting for a chance to sally forth to attack the enemy," Sergeant-Major Shimabukuro was wont to say while he was being detailed to the task of defending the Metropolis.

"I should have died in action long before," he once said, continuing, "I was filled with frenzy upon learning of the landing of the hateful enemy forces on the Okinawa Islands, my native land. Since then I have been training myself as a member of the Special Attack Corps, in order to become fully prepared for ramming action. I am confident that I am able to ram enemy surface craft. I think my parents are now fighting with bamboo spears. Impatiently like my fellow-countrymen, I am ready to do my duty."

On a certain day, leaving his last message to the residents of the Okinawa Islands, he hopped off for the theater of the struggle in the Okinawa area and flashing his last report saying, "I am about to dash in," he rammed himself against an enemy warship and met a heroic end.

His message follows:

"My fellow-countrymen: I am sure that you have been battling fearlessly since the enemy landing on the islands. I have been in the service of the Army for some years, but I have not yet achieved anything worth mentioning. Since I was made a member of the Special Attack Corps in December of last year, I have been impatiently awaiting this chance. Just at the time when the activities of enemy task forces around the Okinawa Islands have become invigorated, the order to take off on the mission of attacking the enemy was given. I have nothing particularly I want to say at this moment, but I want to assure you that I am the happiest man on earth to be able to die in action in my native place.

"Whenever I realize in what situation Japan is placed now, I can but wish to attack the enemy with all my might. My friends: do not worry about me. I'll do my duty to the last. I am determined to smash the enemy task force. I pledge myself to carry out my mission successfully. In the skies over my native land I shall die a heroic death. No matter what difficulties may be in store for us in the future, we the Japanese must carry on to the last."

CANOE MAIN TRANSPORT FOR FIJI ISLANDERS

Outrigger Boats Sometimes Travel Hundreds of Miles To Other Isle Groups

Not very far from these islands in the South Seas where heavy fighting is taking place between Japanese and American forces, lies the Fiji archipelago, inhabited by tribes still far from being fully civilized. But while there are still head-hunters in the interior, the people living near the shore are hospitable and harmless. They are petty planters, and fishermen at the same time. They are splendid sailors and still sail in the same kind of boats their forefathers used to build.

Long ago the islands of the Pacific were settled by people whose only means of transportation was the canoe, and some of those canoes were of tremendous size. In them the natives made long voyages, sometimes hundreds of miles, from island group to island group. Nowadays such long voyages are rare, but the canoe is still the chief means of transportation for trips up to forty or fifty miles, particularly between islands of the same group. As to the Fijian canoes, which is believed to be the best in those regions, it has been called "a glorified dugout," but it has its typical equipment, namely, an outrigger attached to every boat.

This outrigger is a solid log slightly more than half the length of the boat itself which mostly is about 35 feet long. There is a central mast nearly as tall as the canoe is long, and from this mast is swung a sail made of native mats. With the sail hoisted, the canoe is kept on her course by means of an enormous oar held against the stern on the side opposite the outrigger. The man who is in charge of that great oar is considered the boat's captain.

Captain Not a Superior

Such a captain or however you want to call him, issues his orders in a loud voice, but still he is not regarded as a real superior, and clumsiness on the part of a sailor calls for laughter rather than for a storm of abuse. One of the reasons for this kind of collaboration is the fact that the captain, according to traditional ideas, is not the full owner of his boat; from a mere legal point of view, of course, he is the proprietor and the boss, but according to old customs, any of a man's relatives could have any of his goods for the asking. In other words, the Fijians have something like a "communistic" ideology; they even have a term for such common property, namely, "kerekere", which means that a thing, although belonging to one person, may be used as well by his friends, relatives and neighbors. Thus, the captain of a canoe, although owner according to the official law, feels that his sailors, too, are entitled to make use of his boat and, therefore, prefers not to play the boss.

The Fijian outrigger canoe can sail well at right angles to the wind. To sail against a dead head wind, however, requires time-consuming tacking, and the Fijians prefer to wait until the wind may shift. In a strong wind from the proper direction the sailor of a small canoe will, by the balance of his body and the control of the sail, keep the outrigger just skipping the tops of the waves. This reduces friction and makes for greater speed, but to those who are not accustomed to such kind of traveling, this system is far from being agreeable. Sporty young Fijians will race in a lagoon with the outrigger clear out of water, but sometimes the canoe turns completely over and they are swimming for the outrigger; if this happens outside a lagoon the situation may become dangerous and particularly so for unaccustomed strangers.

In the eyes of older Fijians the secret of real successful travel is to wait for good weather. Time does not mean anything to a Fijian. They are patient. That is why canoe losses are rarities. But if a Fijian has decided to sail out, even if it was at night, he will rarely turn back, no matter whether the weather worsens or not.

But why, one may ask, do those islanders in this era of steamers and motorboats still stick to their old methods of sailing? As a matter of fact, there were years when the Fijians preferred to buy a passage on a cutter whenever they had to travel to another island of their archipelago. This was when the price of copra was high and the Fijians thought that the golden age had begun. But then the copra rate declined. Within a couple of years it dropped by almost 90 per cent. The Fijians did not much know about world markets, world quotations and all the complicated things connected with international trade; they merely realized that copra brought less money from year to year, and while they were obliged to give up all dreams of future riches they were also bound to give up luxurious means of travel. Swiftly they returned to their old canoe methods: the down on the copra mart, indeed, stimulated both, building of boats and sailing.

Skilful Canoe Builders

Again the Fijians became skilful canoe builders, especially in Kambara, one of the few islands where large trees of a type suitable for making sailing canoes can be found. The building of a canoe has always been, and still is, something of an event in the life of a Fijian. When a man decides to build a canoe, he searches the island for a suitable tree—if he has not already found and marked one long ago. He then must cut the tree and clear a track to the nearest point on the coast, he must also cut rollers and space these along the way. To understand what this piece of work means to a man using only modest and rather primitive tools, one must remember that most of the Fiji islands where trees are found, are rocky, and to space rollers and tree from the center of a basin-shaped island of rough limestone several miles in diameter is certainly a tremendous task.

But when the main work is done, the islander will not hesitate to celebrate his deed. No sooner all preparations made and the canoe roughly shaped than he will announce a feast, and all the able-bodied men of the village will come to his aid. If the man is a little wealthy the whole island will come to help him in all respects, with regard to the feast as well as to the hauling of the boat. The rudely shaped canoe is hauled by pure man power over ridges and pits to the coast, where its manufacture is completed.

Some of the Fiji canoes are remarkably strong, large and swift. They are chartered at extremely cheap rates by merchants, officials and all kinds of people able to pay special rates for their trips. Such canoes, principally built just as the smaller ones, are between 43 and 45 feet long, capable of carrying 80 passengers or a ton of copra. When the breeze is "good," in other words, when the sea is so rough that unaccustomed passengers feel seasick, when the speed is so high that the outrigger touches only the high spots of the waves, eight nautical miles may be done within scarcely more than an hour, no matter how heavy the boat is loaded.

Small wonder that such boats can be hired at low rates; whoever had an opportunity to experience what it means to sail in such a canoe—sailors and passengers sometimes staying in water splashed aboard, while the captain with all his force holds down the end of the heavy steering oar—will probably prefer to travel in a slow cutter. But he would not admit this to a Fijian sailor. For to hear that somebody believed the trip was not safe in spite of everything would give the captain a good laugh.

—From Times Week, Shanghai.

NAZI PARTY'S ABOLITION IS DECREED BY ALLIES

English to Be Official Language In Germany—Curfew Is Enforced

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 13.—The Flensburg radio controlled by Montgomery's army today said that a number of decrees issued by the Allied Military Government include those for the dissolution of the German National Socialist Party and the establishment of English as the official language.

Among the Nazi laws dissolved are those prohibiting the organization of political parties and the Hitler Youth Act, the broadcast said.

Moreover, curfew has been ordered for all German nationals between 8:30 p.m. (GMT) and 4:30 a.m. until Tuesday and between 8:45 p.m. and 4 a.m. after that date.

Meanwhile, other reports said that the German war prisoners, of whom there are 6,000,000 in Anglo-American hands in Germany alone, will be employed on the work of reconstruction, particularly in the countries devastated by the Reich Army. For the present, only three classes of workers and only those who are absolutely free from the Nazi Party will be employed in this way. The rest will remain prisoners.

No U.S. Food for Reich

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 13.—America's War Food Administration officials announced yesterday that no allocations of food from the United States have been made to the German people, according to a Washington dispatch.

The announcement has thus refuted the report by a foreign press agency that the German people in the American zone of occupied Germany will receive a substantial proportion of the 12,000,000 tons of food which the United States plans to ship to the continent.

The WFA said it made the announcement with the approval of the War Department officials who referred to General Eisenhower's statement that "Germany will have to feed herself."

Germans for Mines

Domei

ZURICH, May 13.—Robert LaCoste, French Minister for Industrial Production, said today in an interview with newsman that 30,000 German SS men will be put to work in French mines, according to a Paris dispatch.

Another report said that 100,000 Germans would be put to work for France and quoted Director of Manpower Cazaux at the Ministry of Reconstruction as saying: "100,000 prisoners will be allocated to us in the next fortnight. German workers will be employed on heaviest tasks."

Meanwhile, a Moscow report said that a great number of the German prisoners in Soviet hands are being taken eastward to work in the reconstruction of destroyed cities, villages and factories and the Izvestia suggested that the German prisoners be engaged thoroughly in forced labor.

Million Germans Captured

Domei

MOSCOW, May 13.—The Soviet Communique issued tonight said that the Red Army took 1,060,000 German prisoners including 91 generals between May 9 and May 13.

Depart For Japan

Domei

MOSCOW, May 13.—A party of 36 Japanese, including Commercial Secretary Tsuneo Komuro of the Japanese Embassy at Berlin, Manager Miyake of the Berlin branch of the Mitsubishi Trading Company, Manager Hiroba of the Paris branch of the same company, and Domei correspondents at Berlin arrived here on the morning of May 9 from Berlin, and departed for home at 3 p.m. the same day.

Leopold Not Returning

Domei

LISBON, May 13.—King Leopold of the Belgians who is presently in Austria, sent a letter to his brother Prince Regent Charles informing him that as a result of the state of his health he could not return immediately to Belgium and therefore asked his brother to continue the mission with which he had been entrusted, according to a Brussel dispatch.

Soviet-Polish Pact Ratified

Domei

MOSCOW, May 12.—The Soviet Supreme Commissariat today ratified the Treaty for Friendly Mutual Assistance, drawn up recently between the Soviet Government and the Polish Provisional Government at Warsaw.

Recompense by U.S. Demanded by Japan For Awa Maru Case

Japanese demands on the Awa Maru case, including demands for compensation for damage, will be forwarded to the United States Government through the Swiss Government in the near future, it was revealed by Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at his press conference on Monday.

U.S. NAVY WARNS U-BOATS TO GIVE UP IMMEDIATELY

Will Be Sunk If Orders Disobeyed or Show Any Sign Of Hostile Action

Domei

LISBON, May 12.—Vexed at the delay of the surrender of German submarines, the United States naval authorities issued a warning today that unless the U-boats surrender immediately they would be all sunk, according to a Washington report.

To all German submarines, the United States navy issued an order by radio to come to the sea surface, hoist the flag of surrender and report their positions, and warned that if they disobey the order or show any sign of hostile action, they will be all sunk.

It was also announced that until the entire German submarines are disposed of, the United States navy will continue the convoy system in the Atlantic.

Explain Administration Plan

Domei

LISBON, May 12.—Six short-wave broadcasting stations on the eastern coast of the United States are now used in explaining to the German people the details of the plan for administering Germany as decided by the Allied nations and what would be the fate of the German people hereafter, according to an Associated Press report from New York.

The AP report further said that the people of Germany have been in the past told that they have to bear responsibility for the entire crime committed by the National Socialist Party in the name of Germany and they would never be treated as a member of the civilized community hereafter. But the broadcasting by the six short-wave stations on the American eastern coast directed to the German people is aimed at the removal of such a mistaken idea.

Wheeler Sees Wedemeyer

Domei

LISBON, May 12.—Lieutenant General Raymond Wheeler, Deputy Commander of the U.S. Forces in Southeastern Asia, arrived in Chungking today to confer with Lieutenant General Albert C. Wedemeyer, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Forces in China, according to a Chungking dispatch.

U.S. Carrier Launched

Domei

LISBON, May 12.—The 27,100-ton American Essex-type aircraft carrier Tarawa, named after the scene of the battles in which the American forces sustained their first heavy losses in the Pacific area, was launched today at the Norfolk Dockyards in Virginia, according to a Portsmouth, Virginia, dispatch.

France, Holland Agree

Domei

LISBON, May 12.—Both France and Holland have agreed to raise the status of their respective diplomatic envoys in these countries to an ambassador according to a Paris dispatch. Simultaneously with this statement, the two Governments have announced the appointments of their respective ambassadors.

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
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Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku.
Fukuoka—60 Tenjin-no-cho
Tohoku—11, Higashi-Ichiban-cho, Sendai
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori
Hiroshima—77 Sarugaku-cho
Hokkaido—1 Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo Sapporo
Correspondents—In the principal cities of home and abroad
Governor: Koichi Kawakami, Esq.
Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Directors: Kanji Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq., Akira Komiya, Esq., [illegible] Esq.
Auditors; Count Yoshinori Futara, Takejiro Nozu, Esq., Shin Watanabe, Esq.
—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (zaidan), specified land and buildings
—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures
—Deposits and safe custody of valuables
—Discounting of bills
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance.

DISRUPTION OF RAILWAYS IN REICH CAUSED DEFEAT

Plane Lack Also Vital Factor—German War Resolve Did Not Weaken

By Arrangement with the Asahi

MANCHOULI, May 13.—Germany's fighting spirit did not weaken—her defeat was caused by the overwhelming material might of the enemy which crushed her vital transportation system, says information received here.

It is already known to the Japanese that every German man and woman, young and old, took up arms and fought bravely. It will be written in the history of the German race that even among those who were not directly connected with the war there was not a single person who neglected his duty.

One strategic reason that caused Germany's collapse is the fact that the great arteries of the German railway system were cut by air raids, thereby disrupting railway transportation throughout the country. The railway system formed the very heart of Germany's fighting power, but since the first part of February this year, its efficiency rapidly fell with the raids made at night by the American air forces and those by the Royal Air Force during the day.

Besides, the production of V-1 and other new arms had also experienced a big decrease. This may also be counted as another reason for Germany's defeat. As the war situation became unfavorable, there were heard in Germany voices demanding new arms, the public not being satisfied with the efficiency of the existing weapons.

Furthermore, because of the insufficient air and artillery strength, Germany was overwhelmed by the Soviet steamroller, and even though she attempted to make her final counterattack, her first fighting line suffered due to the shortage of aircraft and the collapse of the railway transportation system.

Yet it should always be remembered that all the Germans, particularly the citizens of Berlin, continued to fight bravely while maintaining order, despite all adversities. When tram cars in Berlin were damaged or burned in air raids, the citizens immediately overturned them to make them into street barricades against tanks. All transportation facilities were operated to the very last moment.

Even in the latter part of April, the fighting spirit of the German people did not weaken. Germany collapsed because her fighting strength was destroyed by the overwhelming material might of the enemy.

Obituary

Kumakichi Ohbi, former Diet member, died of Bright's Disease at his Ushigome home on May 12. He was 81 years old. Mr. Ohbi once served as private secretary to the late Prime Minister Marquis Shigenobu Okuma.

Dr. Iwao Waki, 50, professor at Taihoku Imperial University, passed away from illness on May 10. He was an authority on aeronautical science.

The Bank of Taiwan, Limited
Established [illegible]
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Japan: Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama, Hakodate, [illegible] Keelung, Taichu, Shoka, [illegible] Tainan, Takao, Giran, Shinchiku, [illegible] Karenko, Makong, [illegible]
Kwantung: Dairen.
China: Shanghai, Hankow, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Kiangwan, Soochow, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, [illegible] Wuhu, Kiukiang, Nanchang, Wuchang, Tai-hsieh, Luchow, Anking, Chaochow, [illegible] Yangchow.
Hainan Island: Hoihow, [illegible] Kachek, [illegible] Truk, Palau, [illegible] Manila, Davao, Cebu, [illegible] Pacolod, Legaspi, [illegible] Djakarta, [illegible] Denpasar, [illegible] Balik-Papan, [illegible] Samarinda, [illegible] Koepang, [illegible] Hongkong, [illegible]

PREFECTURAL GOVERNORS HOLD CONFERENCE HERE

Submit Reports and Resolve To Execute Policies of Suzuki's Cabinet

The first conference of prefectural governors to be convoked by the Suzuki Cabinet was held at the official residence of the Prime Minister on Monday, with a view to clarifying the determination and policies of the new Cabinet in dealing with the existing tense situation as well as carrying the policies into execution thoroughly.

Prior to the opening of the conference, Governor Kumagai of Hokkaido and other governors of the Shinnin Rank, representing the prefectural governors, visited the Yasukuni Shrine.

The conference was opened with an address by Prime Minister Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki a little after 8 a.m. Following the Prime Minister's address all the prefectural [illegible]ors proceeded to the Imper[illegible]ce.

The [illegible]nce was re-opened at 9:50 [illegible]n War Minister General [illegible]a Anami and Navy Minist[illegible]miral Mitsumasa Yonai explai[illegible] war situation respectively, and made some remarks on the matters relating to defense. The conference was resumed after lunch when Home Minister Motoki Abe expounded the matters concerning defense and the national volunteer corps.

The Home Minister was followed by Munitions Minister Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, Agriculture and Commerce Minister Tadaatsu Ishiguro, Transportation and Communications Minister Naoto Kobiyama and Welfare Minister Tadahiko Okada who, respectively, addressed the conference on matters relating to the augmentation of the country's fighting power.

After the speeches of the Cabinet Ministers were over, the prefectural governors had talks with the ministers and high-ranking officials of the ministries concerned for the purpose of promoting mutual close liaison and coordination between the central and local authorities with regard to the operation and enforcement of urgent and important measures relating to the defense of the home land and augumentation of fighting power.

The conferenct was brought to an end at 6 p.m. After the conference was over a round-table conference was held between the Home Office authorities and the prefectural governors at the official residence of the Home Minister.

In the light of the various existing circumstances, the duration of the conference was one day. Reports on local conditions which were directly submitted to the Throne by the prefectural governors at the preceeding conferences, have been collected this time by the Home Ministry to be submitted to the Throne together.

SALE OF TRAIN TICKETS RESTRICTED IN CAPITAL

New Measure Affects Long-Distance Travelers; Details Are Revealed

In view of the passenger traffic difficulties, the Tokyo Railway Bureau has decided to sell train tickets at only 22 stations in Tokyo and nine Toa Kotsu Kosha offices as from Tuesday. According to the new regulations, those who want to travel must apply for tickets in the hours between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. The number of tickets is limited to one per person.

The 22 stations are Tokyo, Shimbashi, Shinagawa, Omori, Meguro, Shibuya, Shinjuku, Ikebukuro, Yotsuya, Ueno, Nippori, Tabata, Oji, Akabane, Kitasenju, Kameari, Kanamachi, Nakano, Ogikubo, Ryogoku, Shinkoiwa and Koiwa. The nine Kotsu Kosha offices where travelers can buy tickets are those in Otemachi, Marunouchi Building, in front of Yurakucho Station, the Ginza, the Ueno Matsuzakaya Department Store, the Isetan Department Store in Shinjuku, the Tamagawa Densha building at Shibuya, and those in front of Kanda and Tokyo stations.

At the other stations besides those 22, tickets for places not exceeding 20 kilometers from Tokyo, those for places on elevated lines and season tickets will be sold as before.

Those who have to leave Tokyo due to the Government's evacuation plans, others evacuating due to the removal of the offices where they are employed, and air raid victims can purchase tickets at any station as before. For those who must travel immediately on urgent or Government business, special considerations have been provided. For this purpose a certain number of tickets will be set aside daily at the aforementioned 22 stations and nine Toa Kotsu Kosha offices at any time between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. At Tokyo, Ueno, Shinjuku and Ryogoku stations, tickets will be sold all day to the abovementioned travelers.

Station Master Who Fought Fire During Raid On Tokyo Awarded High Posthumous Honor

In recognition of his courageous conduct in combating a fire at a certain railway station during the enemy air raid on Tokyo on March 9, Station Master Kikuzo Kawashiro, 55, who met gallant death at his post, was posthumously awarded a government officials' commendation medal at a ceremony held on May 12 at the Prime Minister's official residence.

The late Mr. Kawashiro hails from Ichinomiya, Chiba Prefecture. Because of his diligence and industry, he was always regarded as a model railway official by his comrades. When the air alert was sounded at midnight on March 9, he immediately hurried to the station from his official residence. Together with his staff members then on night duty, he did everything possible to extinguish the fire. However, as the wind was extremely strong that night, the fire started by hundreds of incendiaries began to sweep over the whole station, particularly over the warehouse and its vicinity.

Thanks to the all-out efforts of the station master and his men the fire abated for a while. However, it began to rage again with increased force. Just at that moment, Mr. Kawashiro with five others was attempting to rescue a freight truck which was just about to be devoured by fire. However, his gallant efforts proved to be in vain for he met heroic death at his post.

The fact that he performed his duty while he actually saw his wife in danger at a place not far from him, reveals his unbending sense of duty and fathomless courage. His achievement should be highly commended as a model for all government officials.

In appreciation of the late Mr. Kawashiro's service, he was given a two-rank promotion. He is the second person to have received the posthumous award of the government officials' commendation medal.

BATTLE FOR OKINAWAS HOLDS FUTURE OF WAR

Vice-Adm. Ichiro Sato Avers Conditions Favorable to Japan; Stresses More Planes

Greater East Asia is the scene of the only major fighting now going on in the world. Japan faces alone practically all nations of the world outside East Asia. We must be prepared to meet the major offensive which the numerous enemy nations will unleash for the destruction of Japan.

What will become of the enemy forces which have been fighting in Europe? Will they be transferred at once to the Pacific? Will they produce any immediate effect on the war in the Pacific? "No! Absolutely no!" says Vice-Admiral Ichiro Sato, member of the Yushukai or the Association of Retired Naval Officers. "What we must do now is to beat the enemy in the fierce battle now going on in the Okinawa area, and to frustrate his efforts to supply his fighting strength in that area, with arms, ammunition, and other necessities of war." Vice-Admiral Sato pointed out. "Here lies the key for Japan's final victory in the current war," he said.

The following is the gist of Vice-Admiral Sato's opinion as reported in the Mainichi:

"In the first place, we must note that it is impossible for any country to continue fighting on the one hand and cease fighting on the other. The American Government has announced that it will withdraw from Europe 3,100,000 soldiers, retaining there only 400,000. These soldiers from Europe on the whole will be of no use in the War of the Pacific, for they have just heaved a sigh of relief at the termination of hostilities on the European front. In Greater East Asia, the enemy forces are fighting a war of aggression, not one of self-defense. The Anglo-American leaders must overcome great difficulties in upholding the fighting morale of their men no matter whether they send new fighting divisions or only transfer men from Europe. This is why, to stir up the fighting spirit of their own peoples, they are now making so much fuss about the difficulty of the war against our country.

Britain Exhausted

"From a practical point of view, Britain exhausted by the European struggle is no longer able to send a large fighting force to East Asia. The only thing she can do in this respect will be to transfer a few warships from the Atlantic to the Pacific. We can therefore disregard Britain's fighting power in the Pacific for the time being.

"What requires our careful study is the heavy pressure the United States may exert on our country in the future. She will probably transfer from Europe to East Asa, war materials rather than manpower. Even at present, the United States has a large number of men in the Pacific, and she does not need to detail more men there. Besides, she is using all her warships in the Pacific area, where they are working in cooperation with some British warships. In this respect, therefore, America cannot do more than what she is doing at present. The only change which may take place in the War of the Pacific will be produced by the transfer of the 300 German submarines which have surrendered. When these submarines are transferred to the Pacific, we shall have to deal with about 500 enemy submarines, because the American Navy now have about 200 submarines in the Pacific. This may increase our difficulties to some extent in the fighting area of Greater East Asia. But, before these German submarines are transferred from Europe to Asia, the Anglo-Americans must exercise great efforts in training crews to man them.

"What will become of the enemy air forces in Europe? As a result of Germany's surrender, the enemy nations will be enabled to send their aircraft from Europe to East Asia. Especially they will have a large number of fighter planes available for use against Japan. Most of these fighter planes, however, being built for use in neighboring battlefields, their maximum flying range is rather short. After all, the enemy will be in a position to transfer only a small number of fighter planes and some transportation planes.

Replenishment Worries Enemy

"The enemy is now experiencing great difficulty in keeping his fighting forces in East Asia regularly supplied with arms and ammunition, with his transportation routes greatly extended. He will, therefore, probably transfer most of his transports from Europe to the Pacific. In accordance with the official statistics of the American military authorities, in the Pacific area 13 tons of shipbottoms are required to keep an American soldier adequately supplied with war necessities during the first month of his landing, and seven tons of shipbottoms during each succeeding month. Therefore, if the enemy wants to maintain a fighting force of 100,000 in East Asia adequately supplied with arms and ammunition, he must make use of 700,000 tons of shipbottoms each month. If he keeps a portion of his fighting forces at bases between San Francisco and his landing places in East Asia, he must provide accordingly. This must be extremely difficult for him to do. It is said that the United States has in operation over 20,000,000 tons of shipbottoms of which about 15,000,000 tons are in the service of the military authorities.

"Taking all these things into account, we have every reason to believe that the enemy is doing his utmost in the Okinawa area. He will be unable to transfer his aircraft, transports, and other vessels of war from Europe to the Pacific at least for several months to come. We need not worry unduly about the recent change in the European situation. We are only required to devote our time and efforts to the battle for the Okinawas.

"At the end of March, the enemy maintained a big surface strength consisting of 10 regular aircraft carriers, and 13 auxiliary aircraft carriers, including six which had been converted from cruisers. At the end of April, the enemy had only three regular aircraft carriers, two aircraft carriers converted from cruisers, and two auxiliary aircraft carriers, making a total of seven only as against the 23 at the end of March. Again, at the end of March, the number of enemy transports in the Okinawa waters was about 300, which by the end of April had been reduced to only 50. At the beginning of the enemy's landing operations on the Okinawa Islands, 590 to 1,100 enemy planes daily raided our bases in the fighting zone. At present, the enemy planes that come attacking our bases in the said area have been reduced to between 190 and 400.

"These facts indicate that we are steadily nearing our victory in the fierce battle for the Okinawas. I hear that the production of aircraft in our country began to show a substantial increase since April, which is another factor in our favor. Once we have succeeded in beating the enemy in the Okinawas, the transfer of his fighting forces from Europe to the Pacific will avail him little. Our first concern must be to send the required number of aircraft to Okinawa without any delay. Victory in the current war will then be assured."

NEW GOVERNORS NAMED

Domei

HSINKING, May 12.—The Manchoukuo Government announced today the appointment of Sun Po-fang, Governor of Sankiang Province, as the Governor of Jehol Province, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Governor Chiang Chuan-wo.

At the same time, Lu Chieh-chin, Director of the Monopoly Bureau, was made the Governor of Sankiang Province, and Kuo Pao-sen, Director of the Statistical Bureau of the General Affairs Board, was appointed the Director of the Monopoly Bureau, it was also announced today.

AMERICAN BARBARISM BARED IN PRESENT WAR

Maltreat Wounded Japanese Soldiers; Attack Mercy Ships, Defenseless Towns

Editor's Note: This is the sixth instalment of the article which appeared in yesterday's issue. It is a translation of a series of articles under the general caption of "A Capital Opportunity in the Fourth Year" which appeared recently in the Shuho, a weekly publication issued by the Board of Information. The periodical exhorts the nation to supreme efforts, restating the case for Japan in unanswerable terms.

Chapter V
Cross-Road of Rise and Fall

While waging the war with armed force, the enemy is developing invisible warfare. War being a contention between nations for the purpose of overpowering each other, such victory as will enable the victor to impose on the vanquished any demand he may choose to make is the aim of the conflict. In contrast with maritime, aerial, and land warfare, ideological or propaganda warfare is an invisible weapon. While all these branches of warfare differ from each other as to the method, they aim at the realization of the same end, which is the destruction of the adversary's will to resistance.

Invisible warfare is being developed by the enemy with amazing pertinacity. At Washington, Joseph C. Grew, U.S. Ambassador to Tokyo, before the opening of hostilities, is the directing brain in this warfare against Japan. Some Japanese thought that the alliance with Germany was responsible for the American enmity toward this country. This, however, is a superficial view not worth refuting.

The American hatred of the Japanese is instinctive. The Americans would not be satisfied even if they tore the Japanese limb by limb. It was the Americans who crushed wounded Japanese soldiers to death by passing a steam-roller over them, and burned to death by pouring petrol over them. It was again the Americans who made paper-knives with bones of Japanese soldiers, or made playthings of their skulls. It was further the Americans who, in defiance of law and humanity, attacked and sank Japanese hospital ships, or repeated indiscriminate bombing of Japanese towns.

A small leak, as a proverb says, will sink a great ship, for a small breach in moral armament will entail the destruction of a whole nation. Eternal vigilance, with readiness to sacrifice oneself for national salvation, is the very means for preventing a catastrophe. It is the spirit that quickens. Hannibal, carrying his campaign into Italy, pitched a camp on the Trebia. In the autumn atmosphere of southern Europe, he scented the fragrant odor of the laurel tree. An adjutant was sent to a nearby cottage to ask for a branch. A maiden, coming to the door, indignantly declared that it was not for the Carthaginians. Denying them the branch, she threw herself into the tubulent Trebia. The will of a Roman maiden could not be broken by Hannibal. On that spirit, the grandeur of Rome was built up.

This year, the 40th Army Day was observed. At the time of the Russo-Japanese War, the disparity between the Colossus and Japan in their international positions was so striking that not a few regarded the struggle as hopeless. It is not necessary in this connection to quote figures. The anxiety of the Sovereign and His advisers was not concealed from the people. At the hour of crisis, however, the people closed their ranks, and fought like one man. Their efforts were thus crowned with success, which surprised the world.

On March 21, 1918, the Germans opened their final drive on the Western Front creating a situation extremely dangerous to the Allied forces. The evacuation of Paris was seriously discussed. At this critical moment, Georges Clemenceau had the Allied command unified. Neither the loss of territory nor the retreat of armed forces meant defeat, he declared to the French nation, for the war was not lost, unless the will to fight was not broken. He had defeatist elements within the country rounded up. The Allied forces rallied, and the Germans lost their supreme opportunity. But if the Germans had held out three weeks longer, the late David Lloyd George stated in this connection, Britain might have been compelled to raise the white flag, a remark which should not escape attention.

The damage wrought by enemy air raids on various Japanese centers has not been negligible, but compared with the losses inflicted on the British population by the Germans in this war, the extent of the damage cannot be considerable, for, as Prime Minister Winston Churchill disclosed in the British House of Commons on December 2, 1944, these losses comprised 60,000 killed and 80,000 injured more or less severely, while the families rendered homeless had reached the figure of 1,500,000. Britain had roughly 12,000,000 families, one-third of which had thus been affected. The British fought on, in spite of their losses on the firing and home fronts.

In the autumn and winter of 1942, the siege of Stalingrad was complete. The Germans subjected the town to bombing and bombardment without intermission, and the devastation wrought was beyond description. The daily ration of bread was reduced to 125 grams, and starvation stared in the face of inhabitants, who held out, however, until the siege was raised, in remarkable contrast to the French, who became panic-stricken at the report that the Germans had penetrated a corner of the Maginot Line.

To men who are willing to surrender, the loss of a single day's ration is a sufficient reason for surrender. The difference between the Stalingrad inhabitants and French people lay in the strength of the will, and not in material respects, for the latter were incomparably better situated than the former. Whatever may be the hardships in store for the Japanese, they must, and will surely, fight until the enemy's will to domination is abandoned for good.

(To Be Continued)

PRESS COMMENTS

Monday, May 14

ENEMY PROPAGANDA—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Following the end of the European War the enemy propaganda both domestic and foreign has become more intensified. This provokes our interest from several standpoints. At the same time, this calls upon us to be cautious against enemy stratagem.

For instance, War Secretary Stimson threatened this country by declaring that the surplus fighting power made available by the end of the European War would be shifted to East Asia, and President Truman made the transparent broadcast to the effect that the unconditional surrender the United States demands will be very generous.

For domestic consumption, it was propagandized that 3,000,000 soldiers in war service will be released from duty at once. For all that, the difficulty of fighting Japan was stressed, and it was declared that the war would be protracted. Moreover, the so-called point-system release has been devised so as to force the American people to fight.

What Stimson and Truman are aiming at requires no explanation on our part. What the Americans call generous unconditional surrender is best illustrated by the present conditions in Germany, where the territory is being divided, the industries controlled and the way to live denied the race. In the case of Japan, racial prejudice would be added there to make the terms doubly cruel.

It is undeniable that victory in the European War has brought a breathing spell to many of the American people. And it is no wonder that because of the domestic propaganda since last year to the effect that the Americans won again and again in the Pacific war theater, there has cropped up on the occasion of the German surrender a popular demand for a large-scale release of soldiers from war service. It was inevitable that the American military authorities should have propagandized the release of 3,000,000 officers and men from war duty, though the declaration was made unofficially.

However, conditions compel the United States to keep troops in Europe, while in the Pacific war theater the Americans must suffer greater sacrifices as they come nearer the mainland of Japan. The proposed release of men from war duty cannot be made so simply. Here the American military authorities have devised the so-called point-system release. Under this plan 100 points represent full marks, and men obtaining more than 85 points are to be released. The basis of the points is this: One point is given for one month of duty since September, 1940, and two points are given for one month of duty at the fighting front abroad. Five points are added for each decoration held. Those having children are given 15 points for each child and additional points are to be allowed up to the limit of three children. This is a "rational" plan characteristic of the Yankees. After all, according to this plan, only 1,500,000 or thereabouts will be released, it is said.

The main idea is to deceive the American people with this point-system release plan which appears on the surface to be fair and rational, appeal to them at the same time about the difficulty of fighting Japan, throw into the Pacific war theater the fighting power made surplus due to the end of the European War, and fight out the protracted war in the Pacific.

The attitude we should take toward the enemy requires no elaboration. The United States has a large volume of war materials but it has a weak point, namely, its foreign and domestic propaganda. We should use this vulnerable point as a target for our counterattack.

VOLUNTEER CORPS H.Q. TO BE SET UP IN TOKYO

Organ to Be Composed of Regional, Vocational Units; Students Also Included

A National Volunteer Corps Headquarters will be established in Tokyo headed by the Governor of Tokyo. This organ will govern the Volunteer Corps in Tokyo. The second in command at the headquarters is to be selected from among the citizens, and advisors and councilors will be appointed to the headquarters.

The Volunteer Corps in the wards, cities, towns and villages will be headed by their respective ward chiefs and mayors. The Volunteer Corps' vocational divisions will be headed by factory or vocational heads, although the Governor of Tokyo will head such organs in case the membership exceeds 500 in any case.

Wards, towns and villages will be considered as regional units wherein ward, town and village National Volunteer Corps will be formed. Residents of city wards must be certain as to whether they are to join the regional or vocational corps.

National Volunteer Corps squads will be formed in every town, street or village and will be divided into men's squads and women's squads. Men's squads will include males from the age of those who have finished the first year national school course to those up to 65 years old, while the women's squads will include all females from those who have finished the first year's course in national schools to those 45 years of age. All ailing, pregnant and weak women will be excluded, however.

All Government offices, business offices, factories and other places of employment with over 100 persons may form local vocational National Volunteer Corps after receiving permission from the Governor. In the vocational field also the corps will be divided into squads, etc. in relation to the membership and vocation. The membership of the vocational corps will be divided into men's and women's corps and the age-limits will be same as in the regional corps. Schools will form Student Corps which will be included in the National Volunteer Corps.

In case the Volunteer Corps is called upon to take an active hand in defense fighting, males from 15 to 55 years of age and females from 17 to 40 years of age, with the exclusion of the ailing, pregnant or those with children, will be formed into battle corps. In the case of actual fighting, the female corps will be exempted.

The Military Defense District and Naval Station Commanders will issue orders in case the Volunteer Corps is called upon to engage in actual fighting.

BANK DIRECTORS APPOINTED

Yasuda Made Chairman of Newly Established Japan Savings Bank

The Japan Savings Bank, recently founded in Tokyo through the merger of nine large savings banks in three large cities, at its inaugural general meeting held on Sunday recommended Hajime Yasuda, president of the Yasuda Holding Company, for the post of its chairman. The new bank is capitalized at ¥71,000,000, of which ¥66,000,000 is paid up.

The members of the Board of Directors of the Japan Savings Bank under Mr. Yasuda follow: Naozo Uchiyama, former Director of the Bank of Japan, president; Goro Teramoto, president of the Fudo Savings Bank, vice-president in charge of the Tokyo region; Masao Kato, managing director of the Osaka Savings Bank, vice-president in charge of its Osaka region; Kin Nagai, managing director of the Nihon Savings Bank, managing director, stationed in Tokyo; Kichiemon Takemura, director of the Yasuda Bank, managing director; and Shin Akiyama, president of the Naikoku Savings Bank, managing director.

OPPORTUNITY NOW AT HAND TO SMASH ENEMY INVADERS

Only One More Push Necessary In Okinawas to Turn Tide For Japan

By S. SATO
Of the Military Press Corps

AT AN ARMY AIR BASE.—The great concern of the Japanese people at present is not in how much the Japanese Forces have scored brilliant results in the Okinawa sea area, but in how many enemy warships are still left there. Even now the enemy is quickly reinforcing its troops from the Katena area with the result that the enemy's ground forces have been increased to eight divisions. At the same time, the enemy is persistently air raiding the Kyushu areas by means of B-29 formations.

The virile fighting spirit of the enemy is based on its huge material strength. However, its strength is remarkably ebbing because of the long distance of its supply line. This is the very time the Japanese should concentrate their energy on the production of necessary arms and smash the haughty enemy, thus taking advantage of the capital opportunity at present.

The general air attacks of the Japanese Air Forces with the Shinbu Corps as the mainstay against enemy warships in the Okinawa sea area have been conducted six times since the first attack on April 6. The subsequent attacks were made on April 12, 16, 22, 28 and May 4. The blow dealt the enemy is so severe that its warships groups have been thrown into confusion. The war situation thus has entered into a very delicate threshold and one push ahead promises the whole situation to turn favorably for Japan.

Two conflicting views have been made on the development of the Okinawa war situation. Optimists held that Japan has scored really brilliant results when her Special Attack Corps sank or damaged more than 500 enemy warships, or one-third of the 1,400 warships sent out there by the enemy, and that the local enemy air strength has been deprived of much of its absolute superiority, compelling the enemy to shift its Mariana-based B-29's from their strategical terror bombings to tatical bombings which have direct connections with the Okinawa operation.

Pessimists say the enemy has no mind to give up its Okinawa operations in spite of its huge losses and for this it still has a big fleet of about 150 warships in the Okinawa area. They also argue that the enemy is employing about 200 medium-sized and small planes at the North and Central Airfields and that, moreover, it is building airfields on Kerama and Iye Islands. These enemy airfields will play an important part in impeding the activities of the Special Attack Corps. The pessimists thus warn the nation against the number of war results obtained.

Be that as it may, the South and North Airfields on Okinawa Island are occupied by the enemy and new airfields are being built on Kerama and Iye Islands. The damage numbering 500 warships undoubtedly will be really staggering even to the American enemy, but still it has 900 left undamaged out of the 1,400. We should not forget, therefore, the enemy tactics of trying for victory on the basis of 400 warships left even though 1,000 are damaged.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1945

A Disguise for Dictatorship And Imperialism

In his speech at the opening of the Sixth National Congress of the Chungking Kuomintang on May 5, Chiang Kai-shek with conscious effort tried to make what was for him an unexpected and rare gesture as a democrat. Despite the gesture, however, it is most doubtful whether the effect of the measures which he proposes will not be to provide a mere disguise for the entrenchment of dictatorship and imperialism.

Holding that China would be able to attain a fitting position in the world of the future only through a prompt and rational solution of three problems, Chiang pointed them out as being, namely, the increase of fighting strength, the inauguration of constitutional government, and improvement of the livelihood of the people. As the basis upon which measures for the solution of these three problems would be carried out, Chiang pointed to the unification and unity of the Chinese masses which he claimed had been strengthened by the eight years of resistance against Japan, and implied that the task of building China into a modern state, as Dr. Sun Yat-sen advocated so strongly, is now close at hand.

In regard to the problem of constitutional government, it should be noted that the demand for the adoption of a constitution has grown markedly since the assumption of dictatorial power over the Chungking Kuomintang by Chiang Kai-shek. Previously, of course, it had been advocated by such orthodox Kuomintang leaders as Hu Han-min and Wang Ching-wei. But as the Yenan regime gained in its power to oppose the Chungking regime, this demand has come to the surface as the foremost of the political problems confronting the Chungking Kuomintang.

One of the reasons why Chiang is hastening to bring about a solution to the constitutional problem is that the United States, as one move to hold down Chungking, bitterly assailed the dictatorial tendencies of Chungking and, in doing so, tended to idealize Yenan's supposedly democratic character. But whatever the motive, it would be immensely satisfactory to the Chinese people for China to have a constitution founded on a national basis so that the way toward popular political participation may be opened.

Japan, even today when she is fighting against the Chungking regime, frankly welcomes the news that the Chinese people have been promised that a constitution will at last be granted on November 12, eighty years after the birth of Dr. Sun, the Father of the Republic. For Japan is most desirous of true Chinese unity, for China to become truly a modern state, because Japan can expect to find her own goal of stability and the liberation of East Asia only through the attainment of full political security by China.

What requires calm study at this time, however, is whether or not Chiang's stand, as indicated by his latest speech, will truly be able to turn China into a modern state. A constitution, of course, is the most essential legal requirement of a modern state, and there is no doubt that its attainment has been a long-cherished desire of the Chinese people. But in the case of Chungking, the possibility that the constitution will function properly so as to allow the people themselves to decide the direction and policies of their country is far overshadowed by the possibility that it will be used as a tool for the continuation of the war of resistance caused by their dictatorial rulers. Not only that, but at the present time, with the Chungking regime inextricably bound to the United States, there is the danger that the constitution gained under such circumstances may force the people to sanction the encroachments of the United States in China and thus make it legally necessary for them to serve as a spearhead for such an American penetration.

The premise for everything in China today, as all deep-thinking Chinese must know, must be the preservation of the independence of China herself. Following that, there must be taken up the problem of establishing a just and lasting relationship between China and the rest of East Asia. Only with these conditions fulfilled will China be able to discover and gain her rightful place in the world. To move in the reverse direction by accepting the establishment of the world order planned by the Anglo-Americans as the premise, and to attempt to constrict China within this frame is to betray for all time the real independence and sovereignty of China.

Toward the end of his speech, Chiang, touching on measures for the betterment of the livelihood of the people, advocated the elimination of monopoly and exploitation. But the American policy, which is ever being strengthened, of supporting Chungking's resistance is indeed in its fundamental character nothing but the imperialistic design of enabling American capital to monopolize Chinese economy and of maintaining this American exploitation of Chinese economy by armed force. How actually more potent in effect is the pressure of American weapons, capital and technique than Chiang's professedly democratic statement is proven by the fact that today, when the Chungking Kuomintang is studying the theoretical matter of drafting of the constitution, the more practical matter of the command of the Chungking forces is in the hands of an American general. The Chinese people should know that, as long as the constitution to be given them is a disguise thrown over the compromise of Chungking dictatorship with American imperialism, it will not be a manifestation of the unity of new China.

The Value of Naps

Today, with the wear and tear so great on body, mind and spirit, it's high time to examine anew a simple little way to do more and feel better—that wise old custom of taking a nap every day.

You haven't time for a nap? Nonsense! Many busy people have found a snack of daytime sleep profoundly restoring.

Doctors agree that naps can disperse jitters, lower the blood pressure 15 to 30 points, take a load off your burdened heart, and bring many other benefits. Either before or after a stint of mental or physical effort a nap works wonders. You'll accomplish more per day and have zest for living.

If you are not always as bright and energetic as you'd like to be, here's a hint from a famous psychologist. He was bothered by daytime loginess. He asked the university's physical director if anything might be done about it, and was told: "A gentleman always takes a nap at noon!" He gave it a trial, and to his delight his energy rose, his efficiency spurted and his spirits sang. Out of his own experience, and from many years of continuing interest, he concludes that 15 minutes of sleep after the heaviest work and before the main meal count more for efficiency than five times as much late, light sleeping in the morning.

The great argument for the nap is that it prevents overfatigue. A famous man was asked how he was able to speak several nights a week and still do a hard day's work in his office. He replied, "I have a sleep bank. Whenever I have to draw on it by staying up late I make an extra deposit that day so my sleep account will always be in perfect balance."

In napping, as in other arts, practice makes perfect. Perhaps you'll begin by merely lying down and closing your eyes for a while. If you have trouble going to sleep, try recalling some pleasant experience. Daydreaming about your garden or musing over favorite bits of philosophy or poetry is another good sedative. You, too, can be relaxed like a baby, a puppy, a kitten. Just follow their example and learn to take naps.

A Year Ago Today

May 15, 1944

Philippine Ambassador to Japan Jorge B. Vargas arrived in Manila.

• • •

U.S. Republican Representative Dewey Short submitted a resolution in Congress demanding that a formal court martial to try those responsible for the Pearl Harbor affair be held before December 7, 1944.

ENHANCEMENT OF NATIONAL LIFE

People Must Learn to Endure Hardships

By HIROTARO HAYASHI
(From the "Teiyu Rinri")

I

The War of Greater East Asia is now developing into a fierce battle of a decisive nature which is becoming intensified day by day. This condition will last for a long time to come, but we must come out a victor in this fierce battle at any cost. In order to beat the enemy in this decisive battle, we must be prepared for a fundamental change in our national life. We, Japanese subjects, at home as well as on the war fronts, must rouse ourselves to play a responsible role in overcoming the great national crisis confronting us.

Among other things, we must learn to endure all sorts of difficulties and inconveniences in connection with our daily life. Also every Japanese citizen today is required to prosecute multitudinous heavy duties. The only way to realize still greater war results is in immediate concentration of all our efforts on the production of war materials together with a steady move toward the realization of the common ideals of all Asiatic nations to establish the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Region.

All countries in the Co-Prosperity Region, besides, Japan, Manchoukuo and China, by maintaining a close cooperation among themselves in the first place must do their very best to increase the production of war materials and in the second place to secure the supply of daily necessities. And in order to achieve these purposes, they must be willing to endure a marked deterioration in their living conditions.

Man, as a living creature, has a right to live. But often he is carried too far by his acquisitive greed. In view of the close relations between our daily life and the interests of our country, however, we must today disregard all inconveniences and deterioration in our living conditions. We must not for one moment forget the noble national spirit we have inherited from our ancestors. By virtue of this spirit, we must cultivate a view of life and a view of the world, both founded on the Japanese idea of nationality and thereby suppress all selfish desires.

By constant effort, we must enlarge the best side of our character so that we may eventually lead a healthy and respectable life worthy of a Japanese. We must cast aside all thoughts of self-satisfaction and self-enjoyment. The cultivation of character is impossible except through personal experiences. In other words, we can cultivate our character only through a well directed and practical method of cultural training. The secret of character-building today lies, not in becoming an egoist but in making constant effort to prosecute one's duties as a member of one's family and of one's country.

Must Work Together

This means that each member of a family and of a nation, clearly realizing his standpoint, must exercise his influence on his fellow members and in return allow himself to be influenced by his fellow members, and thereby gradually improve his character as well as the character of his fellow members. A son of a certain official of a certain Ministry who is now a second year student of an academy in Tokyo, spent the latter half of August 1944, in the Tokyo Dockyard where he shared a room with several convicts who were engaged in the same work as he. These men were under the supervision of an expert from the Justice Ministry.

Through his experience at the Dockyard, the official's son was able to gain a good training. But this was not the entire result of his experience. During his stay at the Dockyard he was, without his own knowledge, exercising a healthy influence on the minds of those convicts, namely, they were struck by the fine character of the youth. At the beginning, the parents of the student were worried lest their son learn undesirable things from the convicts.

The results, however, were quite contrary to their anxious expectations. Their son, regarding these convicts as fellow subjects of His Majesty the Emperor, helped them in every way to do their jobs. It was therefore quite natural that they should be impressed by the sincere character of the boy.

Now let us turn to the efforts made by the German people in this connection. In a remote part of Germany, there is a small town which is the site of an academy for the training of Nazi leaders. It is a secondary grade institution with eight classes.

About two years ago, 50 students of the seventh year class worked for eight weeks as coal miners at Essen under the instructions of skilled miners. At present all people in Japan and Germany, due to shortage of daily necessities, are required not to be particular about their meals or jobs. As a result of their eight weeks' personal experience as coal miners at Essen, these fifty students of the German academy became used to the somewhat monotonous life.

(To Be Concluded)

IMPERIALISM AND BRITISH FREE THINKERS

Views of H. G. Wells and Walter Lippmann Studied; Little Difference Seen in Anglo-U.S. Stands

By G. MASUI

III

Why Changes Were Impossible

Cole does not mention that British rule in India has been preventing such "an immense political upheaval" in that country, neither does he take note of the fact that the financial and economic fetters placed on China by British Imperialism until very recently had prevented that country from undergoing its needed political renovation. It is significant that what Cole says of these two Asiatic nations in respect to "political upheaval" and "industrial advance" has been practiced by the 40-million people of Manchoukuo who, after effecting their revolutionary change some 13 years ago, has been carrying out her Five-Year Economic Plan, not to mention other important changes she has effected as a modern State.

How Cole belittled Japan's economic power by the time he wrote his book is shown by his following account: "But even Japan, despite her intensive effort to adopt western technique and to naturalize machine production within her borders, still depends primarily on the export of raw silk, and is still to a great extent, like China and India, a peasant country with very small agricultural holdings, on the produce of which the mass of her people live at a very low standard eked out by the cultivation of the silk-worm as a subsidiary occupation."

By the time Cole made the above statement, Japan had already become one of the greatest light-industrial nations of the world. She had already surpassed Britain in shipping in East Asia and, within a few years she became the greatest rayon producer of the world, the United States coming next in point of output. What he said of Japan was true two or three decades ago, during the Taisho Era when she made a revolutionary economic change, especially following the First World War.

For High Living Standard

Cole's subconscious or conscious imperialistic trend of thought is shown by the following quotation under the head of "The Far Eastern Market:" "There is nothing more important for the Western world than that the standard of living in Asia should rise. So far from having an interest in keeping Eastern standards low in order to hold the existing markets, Europe and the United States have alike a strong interest in fostering the economic development of the Far East in order to expand the demand for high quality products. The Far Eastern countries will thus become less dependent on imports than they are at present for their supply of manufactured goods; but their total demand will be so increased that the more advanced industrial countries will stand to gain by the change."

His statement, put in a more concrete way, wishes to convey the idea that the Western imperialistic nations desire to make the Far East a better market for their money-making activities and that this is why they are showing so much interest in Far Eastern affairs. It is not his interest in Utopian international peace or security that Cole himself is interested in East Asian affairs, but primarily because of Britain's economic and political domination in Asia.

I shall now turn to Britain's greatest professional pacifist H. G. Wells, to study his idealism and his realistic influence on his readers throughout the world. It is to be noted that Britain has produced a greater number of pacifists than any other country in contemporary times. This is natural because Britain has been the greatest disturber of peace during the past several hundred years, and it is a truism that pacifism is born of continuous warfare. Many of the Utopian writers in modern times were also Englishmen. They tried to envisage some Utopian society in which the evils of modern industrialism represented by the English factory system might be absent. So, H. G. Wells is one of these contemporary British writers who has been prophesying concerning the world of tomorrow. Some of the prophecies he made came to pass almost exactly as he had predicted. For example, he foretold the current world conflict as early as 1921.

Prophecies Come True

In his work "The Salvaging of Civilization," he says: "The next well-organized war will be far more swift and extensive in its destruction—more particularly of the civilian population armies will advance no longer along roads but extended in line, with heavy tank transport which will plough up the entire surface of the land they traverse; aerial bombing, with bombs each capable of destroying a small town, will be practicable a thousand miles beyond the military front, and the seas will be swept by mines and submarine activities. There will be no distinction between combatants and non-combatants, because every able-bodied citizen, male or female, is a potential producer of food and munitions; and probably the safest, and certainly the best supplied shelter in the universal cataclysm, will be the carefully buried, sandbagged, and camouflaged general headquarters of the contending armies." Wells believes that modern war is born of narrow nationalism among the leading Powers and he does not blame any particular nation for international disharmony. Now, this attitude of "broad generalizations," to use his own words, has had a curious effect on his readers. By blaming all nationalist States, he is blaming no particular nation; and this means in actuality that he has been exculpating a real aggressor nation or nations so that his pacifism has had the opposite tendency to his professed intention. To put the matter more concretely, Wells does not recognize the historical fact that most of the world's wars during the past several hundred years were caused by the avidity of the Anglo-Saxon race, the British in particular.

True, Wells speaks of British Imperialism alongside of other imperialisms, but he does not admit that British Imperialism has been the principal disturbing element of world affairs since the Hundred Years' War extending from the 14th to 15th Century. It is by this serious omission that he is identifying himself with British Imperalism, despite his Utopian ideas of world peace and his professed humanitarianism. In other words, like other British radical thinkers of today, Wells has been actually throwing dust into the eyes of the intellectuals of other nations by expressing Utopian conceptions of world affairs.

War Prevention

In his "Salvaging of Civilization" which is by far his most important work on world peace, Wells suggests several useful points by way of establishing a lasting world peace. In the first place, he begins his revelation that if man determines to give up the waging of war, he may find that this determination involves the most extensive and penetrating modifications of political and social conceptions that do not at the first glance betray any direct connection with belligerent activities at all. Now, while he makes this right realization if the method of preventing modern total war, he proposes a wrong method, namely, a world State of his Utopian conceptions, and he finds the possibility of such a universal State in the experiences of the American people in their national foundation.

While Wells is right in his emphasis on the urgency of education as one of the essential means of banishing future wars—and nothing is more urgent than the education of the Anglo-Saxon race regarding this matter—he is simply reverting to the very sources of the trouble by advocating the establishment of a world State.

Thus, Wells says of America: "The United States of America constitutes a political system, profoundly different in its origin and in its spirit, from any old-world state; . . . America is still a hopeful laboratory of world-unifying thought. A long string of arbitration treaties stands to the credit of America, and a series of developing Pan-American projects, pointing clearly to at least a continental synthses within a measurable time."

We cannot agree with Wells regarding these points he makes regarding the United States. America is not a bit different either in its origin or in its spirit from any European state, or for that matter, from England. Both the U.S. and Britain are based on the basic conception of the superiority of the Anglo-Saxon race over all other races in their national foundation. If the Declaration of American Independence gives some idealistic account of human equality and liberty, it has been at least utterly betrayed in actual practice by her racial discrimination and racial inequality.

Anglo-Saxon Imperialism

Moreover, any world State based upon the American spirit and American scheme of things will be dominated by American Imperialism, a glimpse of which is revealed by Walter Lippmann's proposed project of the Atlantic Orbit to be dominated by America and in which England herself is to be admitted as one of its members. True, Wells envisages a world State as having no armies or navies but "sustained by a universal education, organized upon a scale and of a penetration and quality beyond all present experience." We feel certain that such a universal education will be conducted by the artful manipulation of the Anglo-Saxon race for the furtherance of their own interests, as they have been doing in all phases of human existence during the past five or six centuries. Our plan of "disposing of" the Anglo-American nations is not to wipe them out of existence but to reform them as a race, for we feel that no world peace can be permanently maintained without reforming their racial predatory tendency and their habit of furthering their selfish interests at the sacrifice of the welfare and happiness of other peoples.

If Wells is sincere in his desire to bring about the Kingdom of Heaven upon the earth by banishing future wars, he should frankly recognize the responsibility of the Anglo-Saxon race for the current world war so that their blunders may not be repeated in the future. At the same time, he should endorse the Five Principles of the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations. For, what are advocated by these Five Principles are essential for the maintenance of world peace. If he dares to do that, we shall accept him as a real internationalist whom we may respect.

(End)

NANKING'S PEACE MOVEMENT

End of People's Sufferings Is Main Aim

Editor's Note: The following article was written by Sun Yui-wen who is a prominent journalist in China. Last year he came to Japan as a correspondent of the Central Press Service of China and is at present a member of the editorial staff of the Chinese Telegraph Weekly.

I

In Wang Ching-wei, China has lost a great statesman. The people of China, high and low, still mourn over the passing of this great pillar of their nation; and in this sorrow, the people of Japan cannot but share. To the Chinese people, Wang's death meant the loss of their great revolutionary leader; to the peoples of East Asia, the loss of a great and sincere collaborator. To the people of China, his death is a great tragedy; to the people of Asia, the loss of a great friend. A thousand thoughts crowd upon our minds as we think of his monumental achievements and contributions.

Wang Ching-wei, from his early youth, was a faithful disciple of the Father of the Chinese Republic; to him, the teachings of Dr. Sun Yat-sen were his own creed and to the realization of these teachings, he dedicated his entire life. No matter how great and seemingly insuperable were the difficulties confronting him, he never cowered, he never lost heart. Just as one of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's great ideals, as revealed in his Last Testament, was to restore equality and independence for China, so Wang Ching-wei too sought to bring about the materialization of this noble objective.

But how was this freedom and equality to be acquired? According to the will of the Father of the Chinese Republic, these were to be attained by awakening the people of China and by cooperating with the people of Japan. On his death-bed, Dr. Sun Yat-sen said: "To fight for peace is to save China." These injunctions, indeed, were the guide to the people of China in the attainment of their national ideals. Wang Ching-wei's life was a personification of these ideals and throughout his life he never wavered from the course mapped out by the revered Saint of China. To repeat, these ideals were: collaboration with Japan and the restoration of peace in China.

China Affair Breaks Out

Unfortunately, before the national revolution of China was consummated, the China Affair broke out. It was indeed most unfortunate that Japan and China took up arms, for it was through the cooperation of Japan that China was to achieve her national revolution. However, faithful to the injunctions of Dr. Sun Yat-sen that Japan and China should cooperate with each other and march forward together, Wang Ching-wei carried out this instruction and never forgot for a moment Dr. Sun Yat-sen's aim of restoring peace in China. Furthermore, even despite the fact that the relations of Japan and China had deteriorated to the extent where they took up arms against each other, Wang Ching-wei pursued a two-point policy of carrying out resistance against Japan but at the same time carrying on negotiations to the end that peace might be restored. Never for a moment did he give up his policy of trying to convince his opponents of the necessity of direct negotiation with Japan. His speeches in January of the 27th year of the Chinese Republic, on January 31, on November 12 and 24 all stress this point. Though through his activities the peace movement gained in strength, the anti-Japanese resistance movement also gained in momentum. It was for this reason that on December 18 of the 27th year of the Chinese Republic, Wang Ching-wei left the Chungking regime for Hanoi.

Then, on December 22 of that year, Prince Fumimaro Konoye issued his famous declaration, outlining the basic Japanese-Chinese policy of equality and reciprocal treatment. On the basis of this Konoye Declaration, Wang Ching-wei issued an appeal to the National Government of China of the time, pointing out to its officials of the sincerity of the Japanese Government and of the necessity of restoring peace with Japan. On December 29, he sent out a peace appeal and it was here that the peace negotiations were started between Japan and China.

Chen Kung-po Promises Support

Since the appeal for peace was based on the desire of the Chinese people, this message had no small repercussions on the officials of the Chungking regime. For this reason, the Chungking officials became resentful of Wang and even tried to intimidate him in order to gag this leader who was trying to speak up for the Chinese people. Thus, Chungking sent out assassinators to kill Wang Ching-wei. On March 21, one of the leaders of the peace movement died a martyr's death at Hanoi. But this incident did not dampen the ardor of the leaders of the peace movement but served to whet their deep patriotic ambition. As this martyr who was assassinated at Hanoi declared: "Though I shall die here for the sake of my country, those of you who remain must continue your fight even at the risk of your life." And in his writing entitled, "How Peace Can Be Realized" he said: "My death in itself can not mean the loss of freedom; with my life I will protect your life; and my freedom shall be your freedom." No matter how often the officials of Chungking threatened to take the life of Wang Ching-wei, he persevered conscientiously and without deviation toward his predetermined goal.

In August of the 28th year of the Chinese Republic, the sixth meeting of the national representatives of the Chinese Kuomintang was held at Shanghai. At this meeting, the slogan adopted was "Construction of China Through Peace and Opposition Against Britain." This movement for the restoration of peace spread throughout China and on March 30 of the 29th year of the Chinese Republic, the National Government of China returned to Nanking. Wang's movement became popular because the Chinese people were tired of the war and because they saw in his movement an opportunity to rebuild their ocuntry.

In November of that same year, the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty was signed between Japan and China. This pact provided the foundation for permanent peace between these two countries as well as an immovable basis for the construction of Greater East Asia. Through the conclusion of this treaty, this great statesman found the means of ending Sino-Japanese resistance and opened up the way for the progress of East Asia. It was a matter of rejoicing for not only the peoples of China but also Greater East Asia. But, on the other hand, it is a matter of deep regret that this great leader of China passed away at a time when complete peace was not yet restored throughout all China.

Issues Proclamation

On November 11 of last year, following the death of Wang Ching-wei, the Central Political Council met in a special emergency session and decided to appoint Chen Kung-po as President of the Executive Yuan and acting President of the National Government of China. On the night of the same day, the acting President of the National Government of China issued his famous proclamation in which he declared that as head of the people and the armed forces of China he would march forward, however great the obstacles, toward the goal pointed out by Wang Ching-wei, that he would observe the policies laid down by his predecessor, abide faithfully by the principles of the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty and the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration, place trust in Japan and her allies, cooperate in the prosecution of the war, fight for the restoration of peace and freedom for China, and endeavor, in cooperation with others, to push forward the work for the liberation of the whole of Asia. At the same time, the Japanese Government also issued a declaration in which it stated that Japan would adhere by the fixed policy set down for Japan and China and that, together with China, Japan would fight the war against the Anglo-American countries as well as fight for the realization of the ideals of the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia.

That Acting President Chen Kung-po will lead the Chinese people by following the policy bequeathed by Wang Ching-wei—the policy of bringing salvation to China through the restoration of peace—there can be no doubt. The present peace movement in China is not externally directed but directed internally. At first, the spearhead of this peace movement was aimed at resolving the differences with Japan but now it is aimed at Chungking. Thus, the most imperative task of the National Government of China today is to bring about complete internal peace and to bring an end to the sufferings of the people of war-torn China as early as possible. But this task is by no means an easy one, for the Chungking regime is as ever determined to carry out its policy of resistance.

(To Be Concluded)

BALKAN TURMOIL

Greeks Fear Turk Claim for Dodecanese

(The London Economist on March 10, under the caption, "Balkan Turmoil" declared that nearly the whole southeast of Europe now has been freed.)

II

The campaign for "Greater Greece" is in full swing. Archbishop Damaskinos' recent visit in the "Northern land" served as a cause for a violent chauvinistic demonstration which marched under such slogans as "occupy Bulgaria for a fifty-five year war", "Sofia! Sofia!" and "we want our frontier beyond Struma!" The entry of Turkey into the war has posed the problem of the Dodecanese islands.

The Greeks fear that as an ally Turkey will be prompt in putting in a claim for Dodecanese at the peace conference. At the same time, Greek demands for the annexation of Southern Albania have grown. The Greek government is thus impudently plunging into territorial conflicts with all of its neighbors simultaneously.

New Yugoslavia t[illegible] its nationalist face towa[illegible]ly—from which it wants t[illegible] Trieste. The Bulgarians see[illegible] accepted the plan of an a[illegible]s Macedonia with a feder[illegible] of Yugoslavia, but they hav[illegible] yet altogether renounced the hope that Russian influence may help them gain access to the Aegean. The Rumanians are disappointed with the fact that the Hungarians have not yet allowed them to take over the administration of Transylvania under the armistice terms and which ought to be returned to Rumania.

The most sensible motive for this refusal is that Rumania started to slaughter the Hungarians in Transylvania, and that the transfer of the province must therefore be postponed until the rioters calm down. It cannot be ruled out that the Russians want to reward Hungary for the service rendered and give one portion of debatable land to the Hungarians and another to the Rumanians. To whom northern Boburdja will be eventually awarded is not yet known. The province still seems to be under Bulgarian domination. The disturbing feature of this typically Balkan turmoil is that local leaders, generals and chieftans apparently hope that there may be possible rivalries between the great Allied powers in order to further their own claims. Almost automatically, the situation has arisen in which the left on the whole looks for assistance to Russia and the right places its hopes on the intervention of the western powers.

Members of "British" Party

Vague political calculations are of the most grotesque assumption. During the fighting in Greece, the extreme rights whispered about an imminent clash between Britain and Russia. Undoubtedly, similar whispering campaigns must for the time being have uplifted the spirits of those extreme "Slavophiles" in Sofia who find it hard to abandon the dream of a greater Bulgaria.

In Rumania, Maniu and Bratianu are commonly regarded as members of the "British party" while the communists of course head the Russian party, and each successive reshuffles of the government is viewed as a duel between the two parties. It is idle to deny that the policies of the Great Powers on the spot sometimes lend color to such interpretations. Thus, in the course of the recent purges in Sofia, victims included not only pro-Axis regents and politicians but also members of the Baschilov government which had conducted armistice negotiations with the western Allies before Russia declared war on Bulgaria.

Communist propaganda in eastern Europe sometimes tends to label as Fascist those politicians who are suspected by local leaders of western sympathies.

The aftermath of the first World War in the Balkans was a series of marital adventures and minor wars. Will this war produce a similar aftermath? Very probably, it will if various countries continue multiplying their territorial claims against each other without waiting for peace conferences.

Similarly, the impression that various political factions, right or left, can hope to derive profits from antagonism between the great Allied powers is bound greatly to aggravate the chaos now prevailing. For the political and economic situations in the Balkan countries ought to be translated from general principles into concrete and continuous accord and union.

Recent events suggest that many political crises in the Balkan countries may still lie ahead and there will be plenty of opportunity for the Big Three to exercise their joint responsibility in meeting the trouble halfway and in surmounting the crises when they arise.

(End)